

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 714.—VOL. XXV.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

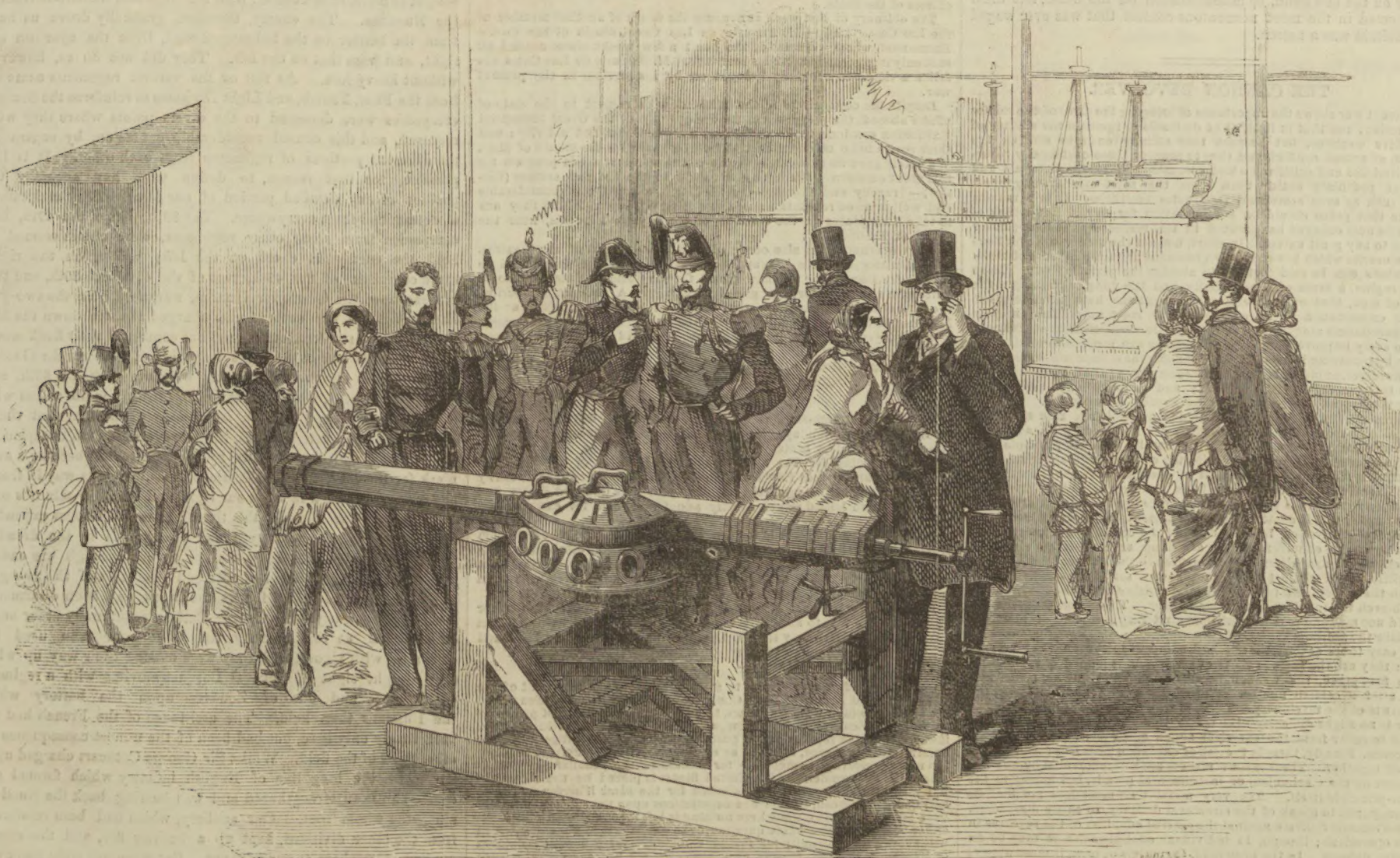
## THE DUTIES OF THE ALLIES TO THEMSELVES AND TO EUROPE.

IN declaring war against Russia, Great Britain and France acted with full knowledge. They felt the grandeur of their object, and were aware of the mighty efforts which were necessary to accomplish it. History, in all its illustrious annals, shows no brighter example of disinterested virtue. Whether, in the long and patient negotiations that preceded the struggle, or in the actual conduct of the war, the same high principle and unflinching courage have been displayed by both. It is no self-laudation for the people of France and England to say that their cause represents truth, justice, and the common interests of all civilised nations; neither is it a calumny to say that Russia does battle in defence of a lie, of an injustice, and of an attempt, which, if it succeeded, would lay civilisation prostrate, and throw Europe back for a couple of centuries. The world knows on which side is the right; and there is not a Christian or civilised people on the face of the earth, whatever may be the dynastic interests of its rulers, which does not pray for the success of our arms, and thirst for an opportunity of taking part in the encounter. It is in vain that the Czar represents to his ignorant people that he is fighting for Christianity. Even the Russian serfs are aware that a large portion of their fellow-soldiers have the Koran in their knapsacks; and that cupidity to possess the Turkish soil, and the Turkish waters, and not hostility to Mahomedanism, is the mainspring of his actions. It is equally in vain that Nicholas attempts to cajole the slow-minded but honest people, and the timid Sovereigns, of Germany, into the belief that he is fighting for the cause of Conservatism against a revolutionary propaganda. The fiction is transparent, and comes from the mouth of one who is himself the arch-revolutionist of our time. Compared with him, all previous revolutionists were small

and of no account. All Europe knows that he is the Disturber and the Anarchist, while he pretends to be the Conservator.

Such are the merits of the war. Having entered upon it, the Allies have duties to perform, not only to themselves, but to all the States of Europe—whose champions and representatives they are, whatever may be the present policy or backwardness of the several Governments not yet involved in the struggle. Of the duties they owe to themselves, the first and most important is self-reliance and a determination to conquer. They must have no diletantism, no hanging back, no half-measures, no postponement till to-morrow of efforts that should be made to-day, no blinking of the question at issue, no niggardliness or parsimony, no self-deception as to the desperate nature of the struggle, and the sacrifices which will be necessary both to punish the aggressor now, and to restrain him for the future. The Czar must feel that to him it is a death struggle. His throne, his life, and the position of his empire are staked on the result. He knows that if he be defeated in the Crimea the ambitious projects of nearly two hundred years of stealthy, patient, and successful aggression will be crushed. He knows that if Sebastopol be taken, and his armies dispersed, that the Crimea will be lost to him for ever; and that, with the loss of that great and greedy tentaculum, stretching out from the confines of his barbarous Steppes, and grasping the Black Sea and the fairest regions of Asia and of Europe, will be added the loss of a thousand other ill-gotten gains—the aggregate of which will reduce great Russia into little Muscovy. Human life is nothing to such a Sovereign, combating for such a purpose. France and England may be well assured that he will strain every nerve to protract the war. He will fight or he will intrigue, as circumstances may dictate. Wherever one of the Allies has a friend, he will strive to convert the friend into an enemy. Wherever there is jealousy or fear of Great Britain or France, he will blow, if he can, the embers into a flame. If truth will

serve him, he will tell the truth. If a lie will answer his purpose, he will lie, and lie again; heaping the Pelion of falsehood upon the Ossa of mendacity. He will pour to the scene of warfare his barbarous hordes by hundreds of thousands at a time, to harass, if they cannot destroy, the enemy. He will excite fanaticism, and revenge, and lust of plunder. He will let loose his soldiers to pillage and murder. He will disregard all the laws of civilised warfare, if by so doing he can inflict a damage on his foe. He will appeal to every passion, however base and ignoble, to bring his slaves to the field; and he will lash them up to fury when they get there;—by persuasion, if he can;—and by the knout, if other means be unavailing. In proportion to the magnitude of the issue will be the efforts he will make to overbear all opposition by the overwhelming torrent of multitudinous savages that he will unmanacle to do his bidding. If he cannot conquer by strategic skill, or military courage, he will try to conquer by ferocity. The Allies owe it to themselves to make efforts commensurate with the desperation and the strength of their enemy. The gallant British and French soldiers in the East never dream that they can be defeated. Mowed down as they have been by the grape-shot of an enemy with numbers greatly superior to their own, they have never once doubted of victory. Courage has not failed when they were exposed to such fearful odds as those which beset them on that glorious fifth of November, when the redoubts were thrice taken and re-taken; and when the Russians, reinforced and re-invigorated, were driven, with enormous slaughter, from the field. And, while these matchless soldiers have been acting thus, never reckoning as a contingency within the limits of probability or possibility that victory would not reward them in the end, it would be indeed a scandal and a disgrace if we at home should be discouraged, or that we should think any sacrifice too great, that should reinforce their thinned battalions—not by thousands merely, but by hundreds of thousands of men. Rather



CANNON REVOLVER, EXHIBED IN THE MARINE MUSEUM, AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



than be defeated in such a struggle, every man within our realms capable of bearing arms would turn out in the defence of his country. And to be defeated for mere lack of energy would indeed prove us to be degenerate—a nation of vain boasters and craven-hearts, ripe to be blotted out of the map of Europe;—

Come the Eleventh Plague, rather than this should be—  
Come, rather, sink us in the sea—  
Come Pestilence, and mow us down—  
Come God's sword, rather than our own!

As yet the Allies have put forth only a portion of their strength. The burdens of the war have been scarcely felt, except by the widows and orphans of the slain. But the time has come when we must go to work in more terrible earnest. There must no longer be any talk of paying for each campaign out of the taxation of the year. We cannot pay as we go with such a mighty undertaking on our hands. We must put forth all our energies, and spare no money that our credit can raise. The honour of Great Britain is at stake. If we do not conquer, we fall back, and are no longer the great nation that we were. We are no longer the foremost in Europe: without whose consent no hostile gun could be fired, or an inch of territory appropriated by one State from another. We must not only have men enough, but money more than enough; and if the year will not afford it, we must borrow of the future; and mortgage the resources of our sons and successors to pay the cost of a conflict, in which, if we were beaten, we should have neither resources, nor character, nor standing as a nation, or sons that would not blush for the names of their fathers. Hitherto our principal fault has been to show too much mercy and consideration for the enemy. In the earlier stages of the conflict we made war, as if rose-water, and not blood, were to be spilled. We played the magnanimous, and showed false mercy, where stern justice would have been wiser and better policy. Why, for instance, have we spared Revel and Odessa? Has Russia spared the blood of our bravest soldiers and noblest Generals? Has not Russian ambition brought misery and desolation into thousands of British homes? And is it just to living men who are still fighting our battles, to go shilly-shallying, instead of meeting out to the Czar the full measure of retribution and vengeance which he deserves? Had we utterly destroyed Odessa, as we ought to have done when we first bombarded it, we should not have been unjust, or even vindictive to the Czar, but merciful to our own blood. Even now it should be our business, while our fleet has a few ships to spare, to send them to batter to the earth the emporiums and arsenals of a city that supplies the Russians with food, with ammunition, and with reinforcements. The talk of philanthropy, and of the necessity of sparing a commercial city, is out of place. Nicholas, we may be certain, would burn down London, or the city misrepresented by his friend, John Bright, if he had the chance; and shall we be squeamish in weakening Russia when Russian strength is a European calamity? In the war which Nicholas has provoked, we must deal with him and his hordes as with public nuisances. In a vigorous course of action like this, the people will support the Government, even were the sacrifices which they render necessary fifty times more onerous than any which have yet been consummated. Other nations must take their sides. Those Governments who are not with us, must be held to be against us. If we cannot move the Monarchs of Central Europe, we must try what we can do with their subjects. If the Austrian Emperor and the Prussian King will not move, we must try what force there is in their people. If we are fighting for a principle, we must test the principle wherever it has a friend. If Russia appeals to Cossackism, we must appeal to Humanity; and the war must expand to its proper dimensions, with Liberty and Civilisation on the one side, and Barbarism and Barbarity upon the other.

In the meantime, all honour and gratitude to the brave besiegers of Sebastopol! Reinforcements are daily reaching them; and, if need be, they shall have twenty, or a hundred men for every one which we have sent them. They have been no niggards of their blood; and their country would be unworthy of them, if parsimony on the one hand, or miscalculation on the other, left them unsupported in the most momentous contest that was ever waged since Britain was a nation.

### THE CANNON REVOLVER.

THE present war shows the importance of bringing the arms of the soldier to perfection; not that in itself it be desirable to increase the efficacy of destructive weapons, but because that efficacy tends to shorten the duration of armed conflict, and thus to prevent those continually recurring skirmishes and collisions which cost more in blood, in materials, and in direct pecuniary outlay than does the most murderous general battle, such as even sometimes terminates hostilities. It is a maxim of State that peace should be a preparation for war. But which of the States now engaged has profited in this respect by the long peace? Not one to any great extent. In short, none of the numerous inventions and discoveries which have recently proceeded from the labours of technical minds can be said to tend to abridge the period of war. In so deeply supine a sense of false security had the long calm steeped the minds of men, that even several such inventions have been despised without examination or rejected after the most superficial analysis. But circumstances are changed, and the public attention is now anxiously alive to every improvement by which science can propose to render war shorter, by rendering it more decisive. Among these improvements is that of the Revolver, an instrument invented some time ago. M. Frugier Coigny claims to have invented it, in 1828; and he found much difficulty in getting it accepted or recognised by the French Government. Not for nine years afterwards was the first model cast, which is now exhibited in Paris. The experiments then made did not procure its adoption. This first specimen of a barrel formed on the revolver principle consists of a cylinder communicating with the chamber by a spherical part. The barrel is two inches and a half in diameter, and about three feet long. The side of the breech swells in the form of bellows from the point of junction, and is pierced in the middle by the nipple, or rather charging hole; this is constructed in the metal itself, which is cast iron. The chamber excavation is like a drawer, and contains a circular plate, supporting twelve chambers, which are hung or pivoted on an axle; these chambers are alternately presented to the loading aperture, and are tightly forced against it by means of a screw pressing vice-wise through the breech. An indented lever, furnished with handles, imparts to the breech the required turn or inclination. This description—which we could not make more minute without rendering it obscure—is sufficient to explain the method.

It is easy to see at once the numberless inconveniences of the revolving barrel: they are the same as those of all fire-arms loaded at the breech. In the first place, the weapon becomes foul more quickly; and this defect, after a certain number of discharges, clogs and arrests all the movements of the machinery. Then, to give to such a machine sufficient solidity is no slight difficulty—the most delicate parts of it being the most exposed to suffer from the chemical action consequent on repeated incandescence. Finally, there is the risk of explosion from several chambers going off together. These inconveniences are not removable by any improvement of the mechanical or instrumental details, but belong to the revolver-principle itself. The very metal itself must lose much of its consistency, not to speak of the structural delicacy, so easily disordered. All these reasons militate against the general adoption of the revolver in warlike operations; though, in individual contingencies, it may be an invaluable defence. In the open field, for masses of men, it must always be feeble, however much improved. Perhaps on a rampart its utility would be greater. Sieges, however, are but episodes in war, as a rule; even though a siege happens to be now our own epic. The most plausible idea is that it would be a fine naval weapon for a boarding party. Yet a decision of the French Government has consigned it to the naval museum, among bygone objects of curiosity, the relics of infelicitous invention.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE care which the French press takes to publish constant statements and explanations of the necessary and natural delays which occur in the prosecution of the siege of Sebastopol—assurances that these delays were, and are, inevitable, and ought to have been anticipated—and accounts of other sieges, where, with much fewer difficulties to encounter, the result has been longer deferred, seems to have, in some degree, allayed the impatience and restless anxiety with which the news of the termination of the affair was looked for. The alternations of feeling, however, which a nation so impressionable as the French cannot but experience on a question which comes so home to the public and personal interests of all, are, as may be supposed, difficult to follow and chronicle; and the remark that holds good for to-day ceases to apply on the morrow. Meanwhile, the actual situation remains as it was last week—a total absence of anything in the way of fêtes or receptions at the Court, or in official circles; and a similar abstinence in private ones;—everything is *en attendant*, and will remain so till something decisive occurs in the position.

The fête of the Empress, and the seventy-fourth birthday of the Prince Jerome Napoleon, were celebrated at St. Cloud merely by the Imperial family, and without any external demonstrations.

The cannons taken at Bomarsund have been finally placed in the Museum of Artillery, in the Place St. Thomas d'Aquin.

The new system of police, established on the plan of our English one, has begun to work in the first and tenth *arrondissements* of Paris. The Monnaie is striking a medal in honour of the Marshal St. Arnaud.

The difficulties which have hitherto prevented the election of M. Berryer at the Académie Française have been finally raised, and the séance for his reception is announced to take place on the 9th December. It is expected that an immense concourse will attend this meeting, and already tickets are being eagerly sought for admittance. The death of M. Ste. Aulaire leaves another vacancy in the ranks of the Academy.

Some of the Russians who yet remained here—among others, M. de Kaleri, and M. de Seebach, wife of the Saxon Minister here, and daughter of M. de Nesselrode—have quitted Paris to return to St. Petersburg. On the other hand, the Princess Ypsilanti, and one or two other Russian ladies of distinction, have obtained permission to pass the winter here.

A singular and interesting discovery has been made, in pursuing the labours necessary to complete the new works of the Louvre. In digging at the foundations of the old entrance of the Musée, the remains of a subterranean gallery have been found, which tradition affirms to have been constructed by the orders of Henri IV., and to have led from thence to the hotel of Gabrielle d'Estree, formerly situated in the Rue de la Monnaie.

Another discovery, however, of much more serious interest, consists in that of the remains of Bossuet, in the Cathedral of Meaux. The coffin having, many years since, been removed in some repairs which the church then underwent, and its precise position not stated, it was only after a somewhat long and minute search that it was brought to light, and recognised by the epitaph, the terms of which history has recorded. The lid being removed, in the presence of the Bishop and the local authorities, the body of the illustrious Pontiff was discovered, still in tolerable preservation. The moustache and imperial—worn in those days even by the clergy—still remained, as well as the front teeth, and a portion of white hair. The length of the corpse measured only five feet two inches (French)—an unusually low stature, which does not seem to be recorded in any memoir of Bossuet with which we are acquainted. Bossuet died in 1704. On the occasion of this discovery, a funeral mass was celebrated in honour of the illustrious Prelate and the other Bishops of Meaux. The coffin is not yet closed, but merely glazed, to preserve the body from the contact of the air. There is a question of performing a grand funeral ceremony at the Cathedral of Meaux before finally consigning the remains to the tomb preparing for them, and in inviting to the ceremony the high clergy, the Academy, and the chief officers of the State.

The obituary of last week announces the death of another member of the Las Cases family—M. Auguste de Las Cases, cousin of the Comte Emmanuel, whom a disease of the heart a few weeks since carried off suddenly immediately after his marriage. M. Auguste de Las Cases has fallen a victim to a malady brought on by his services in the present war.

Despite the occupations of the moment with respect to the state of affairs abroad, the preparations for the opening of the Great Industrial Exhibition continue to be carried on with undiminished activity; and there seems to be no doubt that all will be ready for the month of May. We lately gave an account of some of the works of art in progress for this great occasion. We have now to add to the list two statues (life-size)—Tragedy and Comedy—by M. Daret, a sculptor of considerable and well-merited reputation: on the closing of the Exhibition they are to take their places in the vestibule of the Théâtre Français, near the statue of Voltaire.

The Government is also occupied with the question of the theatres. The Minister of State has applied to M. de George Sand, and to Alexandre Dumas, for two new pieces for the Comédie Française, to be written in readiness for the grand campaign. A piece of M. Scribe, the subject drawn from the history of Russia, has been received at the National Theatre. The title is "La Czarina;" the part of the heroine is to be played by Mlle. Rachel, *Pierre le Grand* by Beauvallet, and the *Menshikoff* of the day by Geoffroy. It is said that the part intended for Bressant so little satisfies him, that it is probable he will not accept it.

#### AMERICA.

The *Niagara* steam-ship, which left Boston on the 8th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. Telegraphic despatches from Washington state that the United States Government was about to issue a treaty circular providing for the admission of the produce of Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, on the same terms as recently established respecting colonial fish. The provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island would shortly adopt measures for carrying out the treaty.

An official proclamation had been issued confirming the convention entered into between the United States and Russia, establishing the rights of neutrals at sea. The convention provides that free ships make free goods, and that the property of neutrals on board enemy's vessels is exempt from confiscation, unless contraband of war.

It was expected that Sir Edmund Head would leave Boston for Canada on the 7th, to assume the post of Governor-General, and that Lord Elgin would shortly sail for England, first visiting New York and Washington.

The *New York Herald* says:—

Our private advices enable us to state with certainty the result of the Ministerial and Ambassadorial Conference recently held at Ostend, and the object of which was, it appears, to determine upon a line of policy by which our difficulties with Spain would be adjusted, and that Government induced to make reparation for past outrages and indignities upon our citizens and commerce, as well as security for the future. The Conference necessarily brought up for discussion the peculiar position in which the Government of the United States is placed by the refusal of Spain to afford any suitable satisfaction for the *Black Warrior* and other outrages; or, indeed, to continue negotiations upon the subject. Matters have arrived at that crisis where nothing is left for the United States but either to abandon the whole question, or to continue it in a manner which will afford no opportunity for further shuffling. Such being the opinion of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, we are not surprised to learn that they agreed to recommend that the Government of the United States should declare, in effect, that our safety demanded, and our interests required, we should purchase or take Cuba at once. The matter is now being deliberated upon by the Cabinet at Washington, and the country will look with deep interest to the result. Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule have also expressed their conviction that France and England are favourable to the sale of Cuba to the United States, a marked change having recently taken place in the policy of those countries in this respect.

#### THE

### BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, NOV. 8, 1854.

The 5th of November will be memorable, in future, as the anniversary of the hardest-fought action that has taken place for many years. It commenced at daybreak on Sunday—a favourite day with the Russians, who pretend that Divine right is on their side, and who persuade their soldiers that the Sabbath is propitious—experience not having taught the latter the vanity of the pretence. Oltenitza, it is true, might have been borne in mind, as a proof that victory is not always attendant on those who, for the satisfaction of one man's pride, break through Divine command, which makes that day a day of rest; but Russian soldiers are not supposed to reason, and so the pretence goes down. The dawn broke in upon a damp and misty morning, when the action commenced. A heavy gloom covered the spurs on the right and front of our position—the mist rolling slowly down their sides into the vales, and up again upon the hills which overlook Sebastopol and the ruins of Inkerman. During the night a heavy noise, as of carts moving into the besieged town, met the ears of some of the advanced pickets; but our officers were unable to conjecture, from the noise, that danger threatened them so nearly. The noise was that of 50,000 Russians moving up with guns and ammunition—carts to a position in front of our right. Heavy 24 and 32-pounders were in the train, and the masses of the evening moved so silently that they caused us no alarm. The attack commenced as the light appeared. On our left, skirting a ravine which leads to Sebastopol, were pickets of the 47th, under Major Fordyce; and of the 41st, under Capt. Rowlands and Lieut. Fitzroy. The first announcement to them of the enemy's approach was a sharp fire from the sentries along the front. The companies, on moving out, found themselves instantly opposed by columns, when they expected to meet but skirmishers; and, though they maintained a bold attitude, they were forced to retire before the heavy masses of the enemy advancing with irresistible force. Our pickets whilst retiring charged repeatedly with the bayonet, causing the Russians in the front to fall back. Captain Rowlands and Lieut. Fitzroy were both wounded in their efforts to hold their ground against the enemy. The position which the Russians had assumed was the same as that from which they were expelled in the affair of the 26th October. Their columns moved simultaneously—their right extending to the ravine already mentioned, their centre on "Shell Hill," and their left up the main Sebastopol road. Whilst our pickets were driven in by the Russian right, those of the centre were forced back upon the barrier on the Sebastopol road, and a strong Russian force doubled down the quarry ravine, to turn the right flank of our position. The heavy guns, which had taken up a position during the night on the extreme right of the Russians, poured in almost immediately a hot fire of shot and shell upon the camp of the Second Division. The troops had barely had time to form when the fire commenced. The greater part of the tents were struck with great speed, and the various regiments of the division moved up in haste to support its pickets. The enemy had made great progress at this time, however. Their guns had moved to the brow of "Shell Hill," and were pouring in a destructive fire upon the advance of our men; whilst our artillery, which had hastily taken a position opposite to them, were unable to cope, either in weight of metal or in number, with the large and numerous train of the Russians. The enemy, therefore, gradually drove us back from the barrier on the Sebastopol road, from the spur on our right, and from that on our left. They did not do so, however, without heavy loss. As fast as the various regiments came up from the First, Fourth, and Light Divisions to reinforce the Second, companies were detached to the divers points where they were required, and this caused considerable confusion, by separating the different portions of regiments from each other. It is impossible, for that reason, to define with any accuracy the position of any detailed portion of our force. They maintained a determined front everywhere. The 88th, part of the 49th, and companies from some other regiments, were commissioned to hold the enemy in check on the left; whilst, on the right, three companies of the 49th, part of the 41st and 30th, and two companies of the Grenadier Guards, advanced from the two-gun battery against the enemy, and charged at them down the hill. The Russians swerved from them, but continued their flank movement towards our right. As they did so, General Sir George Cathcart was observed advancing with the 46th, the 68th, and Grenadier Guards, who, joining the men already in hot action with the Russians, rushed with an irresistible impulse against them. As they moved down the hill, Sir George Cathcart, conspicuous by his dress, and the Guards by their bearskins, became a sure mark for the enemy. The Russians, however, gave way in front, but gradually closed in upon our right and in a few minutes outflanked us. Our men, by this time, had most of them expended their ammunition, and they found themselves in the dreadful position of charging back up the hill to cut through the enemy who had outflanked them and obtained possession of the two-gun battery behind. Luckily for us the work had been disarmed a few days previously. Sir George Cathcart and many other brave officers fell at this unlucky time, but our men used the cold steel with vigour, and they were cutting their way up when they caught sight of General Bosquet moving with a regiment of Turcos and one of Zouaves upon the battery which the Russians then held. The assistance of the French had not been timely only here, but had been of the utmost consequence in other parts of the field. Whilst Sir George Cathcart charged upon our right, the long line of English infantry which formed our centre had been strengthened and was beating back the Russians along the whole front. Our artillery, which had been reinforced from the other divisions, kept up a heavier fire, and the enemy quailed everywhere at our advance. But when our right flank was turned, the effect was instantly felt at the centre. Fresh columns of Russians poured in to fill the space left by those which had been beaten back, and on all sides our line began to retire. Notwithstanding repeated charges at them, by which they were but partially and momentarily checked, the Russians poured an enormous



column up the Sebastopol road, and reached the crest of the hill above the camp of the Second Division. They formed a dense and compact mass, irresistible in weight wherever it struck, but slow and inert enough in motion. Our retreating companies retiring before this column, were formed up in line amongst the struck tents of the 30th Regiment, and not thirty yards from the enemy. At the word of command they moved with left shoulders forward, and took the advancing Russians in flank; whilst opportunely, at the same instant the French Light Infantry furiously attacked their front. The French had just come up running. They were in the act of formation, and it required all the energy of their Colonel, and the efforts of Captain Glazbrook and Gubbins, of General Evans's staff, to bring them up in time. They charged, in spite of their confusion, in gallant style, pouring in a deadly file fire in front, whilst our line poured in an equally deadly one in flank, and our artillery threw a volley of grape into the midst of them. The Russians withered away before the shower, and fairly ran, leaving the ground strewn with the dead and dying. French artillery came up to our assistance at the same moment, and the 6th Regiment of Infantry joined the 7th Light, the Zouaves, and Turcos in the onslaught, headed by General Bosquet, who had by this time cleared the two-gun battery on the right of the enemy. This grand effort of the Russians was beaten back at half-past nine in the morning, up to which time the British had thus been keeping in check with their comparatively small force, no less than 50,000 men, with sixty heavy field-pieces. But, though they had received a severe check, the enemy retired very slowly from the field; and they even succeeded in a second flanking movement against General Bosquet's Division. This bold officer, after having re-taken the two-gun battery, and thus saved the remnants of the troops which charged with Sir George Cathcart, fell into the same mistake as that which had cost that General officer his life: he charged the enemy furiously in front, and drove them before him headlong down the hill. But the Russians again gave way in front, and rallied on the flank; and, before General Bosquet could recover himself, he found he had to retire up hill, through the enemy, which pressed him on the right and rear. The Russians, however, were no longer in spirit to make use of their advantage: they allowed themselves again to be cut through, and then were gradually beaten back towards their centre. There our Riflemen, thrown forward in advance, had been steadily playing on the Russian artillery in front of "Shell Hill." Two heavy 18-pounders, from our siege-train, had been brought up, and played with great effect on the enemy's guns. Several of them were dismounted, and dragged away by ropes with men and horses harnessed to them; and our line gradually advancing as the enemy withdrew, the artillery in our front was finally silenced, and the guns retired. Still, however, the heavy pieces on the Russian left kept up a destructive fire upon the crest where the French and English were firing, and on the camp of the Second Division. Not a spot of ground occupied by six regiments remained untold by a shell from those guns. The enemy probably supposed our reserves to have been there, but they were, fortunately, in error. Their fire, however, was extremely dangerous to the ammunition carts and horses as they passed through to the front, and many men and horses were killed there. Captain Allix, of the Royals, was leaving General Pennefather with an order, when, as he reached that part of the ground, he was struck in the stomach by a round shot, and killed. Gen. Pennefather himself, who had been in the thick of the fight, had two horses killed under him; and, though bruised by a fall, was otherwise unhurt. But death had been busy with many other general officers. General Strangways had been carried off the field, having a leg shot off. He died almost instantly. Brigadier-General Torrens and Brigadier-General Goldie were mortally wounded. Sir George Brown retired early from the field, with a wound through the fleshy part of his arm; and Brigadier-General Buller was contused. Brigadier-General Bentinck was severely wounded, and General Adams bayoneted in the instep. The Duke of Cambridge was slightly contused. Our loss in General officers led the French to say that they exposed their persons too much, and in this they are not far wrong.

The enemy only kept up the cannonade at last to cover the retreat of their men; and by three in the afternoon, the crests of the hills in front of Sebastopol were clear of the enemy, who was observed shortly after debouching on the plain below, crossing the valley of the Tchernaya, and entering the hills on the other side. As they wound along the road, and formed columns to cover the retreat, they were distinctly visible from the heights, and they still appeared to muster about 30,000 strong. The French dragged up some guns to the tops of the hills, and threw shells into the retreating columns, which hastened away as fast as possible. The battle-field thus remained in possession of the Allies. It was frightful to behold: upwards of 2000 Russians lay dead upon the road, amongst the bushes, and around the two-gun battery. Of our own men the loss had also been great. Upwards of 600 men had fallen, and 2000 were wounded or missing. The Second Division alone lost 728 men; of whom 147 were killed, and 581 wounded. Of the 41st Regiment, besides Captain Rowland and Lieut. Fitzroy, who were wounded early in the day, four officers fell—Captain Richards, and Lieuts. Taylor, Swabey, and Stirling. Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, attacking in the morning with part of his regiment on our right, was mortally struck in three places, and only lived twenty-four hours. Lieutenant Bush, Captains Bligh and Johnson, were likewise hit—the latter slightly. Of the 49th, Major Dallan was severely wounded whilst supporting a charge on the left flank. Lieutenant-Adjutant A. S. Armstrong had his arm and shoulder taken off by a round shot almost as the regiment formed in front of its tents. Of the 47th, Lieutenant-Colonel Haly and Ensign Waddelove were hit—the first severely, the second slightly. Of the 55th, Colonel Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeney, Lieutenant R. Hume, Lieutenant Barstow, and Ensign Morgan were wounded. Of the 30th, Captain Conolly was mortally wounded, and Ensign Gibson fell instantly. Major Mauleverer; Captains Rose, Dixon, and Bayley, and Lieutenant Ross Lewin were wounded. Of the 95th, Major Champion was wounded. Of the Staff, Captain Allix was killed; Captain Gubbins hit in the shoulder, Captain Hardinge also in the shoulder, and Captain Adams was wounded in the left arm.

The severest loss, however, was that which was suffered by the

Coldstream Guards. They were conspicuous by their dress; and as they behaved admirably in the defence of the 2-gun battery, and the subsequent charge under General Cathcart, they were almost marked for destruction. Out of the entire regiment, which left England in February 850 strong, only 300 can now be mustered in the field. In the battle of Inkerman the regiment lost no less than eight officers killed and four wounded. Hon. Colonel Dawson was shot through the heart; Colonel Mackinnon was wounded in the face, and bayoneted in six places. His leg was amputated at the hip-joint, but he died shortly after. Hon. Granville Elliot was shot through the head. Captain Ramsden, who was hit in the chest, was bayoneted in six places by the relentless enemy, who refused to listen to his cries for mercy. Colonel Cowell, Captains Disboro' and Bouvier were likewise killed. The wounded were Colonel Upton, Captain Fielding, Hon. Captain Amherst, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzroy, and Colonel Halkett.

The loss in the numerous regiments engaged I have not been able to ascertain. I have heard of the following:—1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade: Captain Cartwright, killed; Captain Buller, shot through the thigh—these two officers were hit whilst making an admirable charge to the front, at the first repulse of the enemy. Major Roper, of the same regiment, was hit in the shoulder. It may not be amiss to note that the 1st Battalion of the Rifles went in 300 strong, and lost 110 men. 68th: Colonel Harry Smith was badly wounded; Major Wynne, killed. The Fourth Division lost, in all, about 345 men—killed, wounded, and missing. Of the Light Division, the 88th had Colonel Jeffreys, contused; Captain Cross, wounded. 19th: Captain Carr, died of his wounds. 27th: Captain Nicholson, head carried away by a cannon-ball. 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Lieutenant Malcolm, killed; Captain Newdegate, wounded in the foot.

Lord Raglan during the day advanced several times to the crest of the hill above the Second Division's camp, and was accompanied part of the time by General Canrobert. There can scarcely be a greater contrast than that between the staid appearance of our Commander-in-Chief—his white hair and grey dress, and the dashing uniform of the French General—his cocked-hat fringed with white, his spare black hair falling over his face, and the peculiar twitch given to the mouth by a cigar in constant ignition. The sober dress of our Staff was also strangely modest compared to that of the host of officers and orderlies, French and Arab, which surrounded General Canrobert, parading at their head the brilliant tricolour. The courage and ability of both Generals is admitted; but the French had a vast deal of what they call *chic*—more, in fact, of the trick of military dress than we have.

Whilst General Canrobert was thus sharing in the battle of Inkerman—where I must not omit to say a shell contused his arm—the Russians made a false attack on the lines of Balacava, which was treated with the contempt which it required; but they made a determined assault on the French lines in front of Sebastopol. They sallied with 4000 men, and attacked the sailors' battery by the shore. The covering parties were not re-formed with sufficient speed; and the enemy entered the battery, when they proceeded to spike the guns. This operation they performed very superficially to some of the pieces, when they were charged by General de Lourmel at the head of the 26th regiment, and repulsed to the wall of the town, with the loss of 1000 men and 100 prisoners. General de Lourmel unfortunately was shot through the lungs, and is not expected to recover. The loss of the French in this sortie is estimated at 500 men killed and wounded, and in the battle of Inkerman, at 700 killed and wounded. In this number are fifty officers, a heavy proportion. The French Chasseurs d'Afrique, and our Light Brigade were moved during the day, under fire of the enemy, and they both suffered slightly. Cornet Cleveland of the 17th Lancers, was killed by a shell, or rather died of the wound, some time after he received it. The loss of gallant officers and men on this memorable day, will be felt in many a home in England. It is consoling to know that the exertions of these brave men have conduced to the attainment of a victory, and that their names will be preserved amongst those of many gallant fellows, who have fallen like them, for the honour of their country.

The 6th and the 7th has been spent in attending to the wounded, numbers of whom have been placed on board ship, after having had their wounds attended to. The Russian wounded were cared for after ours. It will take some days to finish burying the vast number of dead which encumber the field of battle.

Yesterday, I am happy to say, a reinforcement of 5000 French troops entered Kherson Bay, the landing place of our allies.

On the 6th a grand council of war was held; but, of course, its decisions are not known.

The French and English together took about 3000 prisoners on the 5th.

I must not forget to mention that Sir De Lacy Evans came up from Balacava, and took part in the action of the 5th. He then returned on board the *Sanspareil*.

#### BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, NOV. 8, A.M., 1854.

P.S. I had a hard day of it on the 5th: I had barely time to get out of my cloak, and put on my boots, when a shell burst in my tent, smashing a great number of bottles, and making various rents. I got outside in time to see a cannon-shot bowl through at the place where I was standing just before. I got on to the front, and saw the Russians advancing. The artillery fire then became too hot for me, and I walked to the rear, with shells bursting about me for at least ten minutes. I never had such narrow escapes of life as on that day. The scenes on the battle-field were awful. I sickened over them, and have been ill ever since. Sketches in my next.

#### GENERAL CANROBERT'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

(From the *Moniteur*.)

The Marshal Minister of War has just received from the General Commanding-in-Chief the Army of the East the following report:—

Head-Quarters before Sebastopol, Nov. 7, 1854.

Monsieur le Maréchal, I have the honour to confirm to you my telegraphic despatch, dated November 6, and thus worded:—"The Russian army, swelled by reinforcements from the Danube, and by the reserves collected in the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, yesterday attacked the right of the English position before the place. The English army sustained the combat with the most remarkable firmness. I caused it to be supported by the Division of General Bosquet, which fought with admirable vigour, and by the troops nearest at hand. The enemy, far more numerous than we, beat a retreat with enormous loss, estimated at 8000 or 9000 men. This obstinate struggle lasted the whole day. On my left, General Forey had to repel at the same time a sortie of the garrison. The troops, energetically conducted by him, drove the enemy back into the place, and inflicted on him a loss of a thousand men. This brilliant

day, not purchased without loss by the Allies, does the greatest honour to our arms."

The action, summarily expressed by the despatch given above, was one of the hottest and most violently contested. From the very first musket shots that were fired, the deserters that came over to us revealed the true state of the Russian army with respect to its effective strength, and we were enabled to calculate the reinforcements it has successively received since the battle of the Alma. These are—1st, some contingents from the Asiatic coast, from Kertch and Kaffa; 2ndly, six battalions and some detachments of Marines from Nicolaieff; 3rdly, four battalions of the Cossacks of the Black Sea; 4thly, a great part of the army of the Danube; 10thly, 11thly, and 12thly, some divisions of infantry, forming the 4th corps, commanded by General Dannenberg. These three divisions were transported by post horses, with their artillery, from Odessa to Simpheropol in a few days. Finally arrived the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, whose presence could not fail to over-excite this army, which forms, with the garrison of Sebastopol, a total of at least 100,000 men.

It was in this condition that 45,000 men of this army surprised the point of the heights at Inkerman, which the English army had not been able to occupy with sufficient forces. Only 6000 English took part in the action, the remainder being employed on the siege-works; they valiantly sustained the shock until the moment when General Bosquet, arriving with a part of his division, could render them such aid as might ensure success. One hardly knows which most to praise, the energetic firmness with which our allies braved for a long time the storm, or the intelligent vigour displayed by General Bosquet, when conducting a part of the brigades Boubaki and d'Autemarre, in order to attack the enemy, who extended beyond them on their right.

The 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, under the *chefs de bataillon*, Montaudon and Dubos, there justified most signally the old reputation of the arm. The Algerine Rifles (*tirailleurs*), Colonel de Wimpffen; a battalion of the 7th Light Infantry, Commander Vassier; the 6th Regiment of the Line, Colonel de Camas, vied with them in ardour. Three times they crossed bayonets with the enemy, who only yielded ground after the third charge, upon which he left it strewn with his dead and wounded. The Russian heavy artillery and their field-pieces were very superior in number, and had a commanding position. Two horse batteries, Commander de la Boussinière, and one battery of the Second Division of Infantry, Commander Barral, the whole under the orders of Colonel Forget, sustained, concurrently with the English artillery, the struggle during the entire day.

The enemy decided on beating a retreat, leaving behind more than 3000 dead, a very large number of wounded, a few hundred prisoners, as well as several powder chests, in the hands of the Allies. His losses, in the gross aggregate, cannot be put down at less than from 8000 to 10,000 men.

While these events were taking place on the right, about 5000 men of the garrison made a vigorous sortie on the left of our attack siege line, under cover of a thick fog, and along the ravines that facilitate their approach. The troops on duty in the trenches, under the orders of General de la Motterouge, marched against the enemy, who had already invaded two of our batteries, and repulsed him, killing more than 200 men on the site of these batteries.

Lieut.-General Forey, commanding the siege corps, arrived by rapid and skilful evolutions with the troops of the Fourth Division to the support of the Guards in the trenches, and himself marched at the head of the 5th Battalion of the Chasseurs à pied. The Russians, repulsed along the whole line, retired precipitately on the fortification, with considerable loss; when General Lourmel, seeing them fly before him, and carried away by a chivalrous courage, flung himself headlong in their rear, with his brigade, and fell wounded under the very walls of the fortification. General Forey had much difficulty in extricating him from the very advanced position to which, yielding to the impulse of superabundant courage, he had led his brigade. The Brigade of Aurèle, which had occupied an excellent position on the left, covered his retreat, which was effected not without a certain loss under the fire of the fortification. Colonel Niel, of the 26th Regiment of the Line, who lost his two *chefs de bataillon*, had taken the command of the brigade, the energetic conduct of which was beyond all praise. The enemy in this sortie lost a thousand men killed, wounded, or made prisoners; and, in addition to this, received a very considerable moral and physical check.

The battle of Inkerman, and the contest maintained by the body of besiegers has shed great glory on our forces, and has augmented the moral strength which the Allied armies have always possessed. At the same time, we have suffered losses which must be regretted. The English army has lost 2400 men killed or wounded, among which are to be reckoned seven Generals, three of whom are killed. The French army has suffered to the extent of 1726 killed or wounded. We have bitterly regretted the loss of General de Lourmel, since dead from his wounds, whose brilliant qualities promised a grand career in the future. It is my painful duty also to acquaint you with the death of Colonel du Cumas, of the 6th Regiment of the Line, killed at the head of his troop, at the very instant in which they came in contact with the enemy.

The vigour of the Allied troops—subject as they were to the twofold struggles of a siege of unprecedented difficulty, and of battles which recall the greatest struggles of our military history—cannot be too highly praised.

Accept, &c. The General-en-Chief, CANROBERT.

#### PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

(From the *Invalide Russe*.)

This morning, November 12, his Majesty the Emperor received, from the hands of the Captain of Cavalry, Count Levaschoff, the following report from General Prince Menschikoff, under date of November 6:—

Yesterday, the 5th, a sortie was made from Sebastopol, on the side of the bastion No. 1; the following troops took part in it:—Of the Tenth Division of Infantry: the regiments of Catherinebourg, Tomsk, and Kolyvan. Of the Eleventh Division of Infantry: the regiments of Selinghinsk, Yakoutsk, and Okhotsk. Of the Sixteenth Division of Infantry: the regiments of Vladimir, Souzdal, and Ouglitsh; and of the Seventeenth Division of Infantry: the regiments of Boutirsk, Borodino, and Tauroutino. As many guns were employed as the difficulty of the gates permitted the men to take with them.

The command of the troops was confided to General Dannenberg, the Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Infantry corps.

Our first attack on the heights was very fortunate; the English fortifications were carried, and eleven of their guns spiked. Unfortunately, in the first movement, the commanders of the troops, who were attacking the intrenchments and redoubts, were wounded. While these events were passing, the French forces arrived in aid of the English. The siege artillery of these last was placed in position on the field of battle, and it was no longer possible for our field-pieces to contend with it to advantage. The numerical superiority of the enemy's infantry, armed with rifles, occasioned great losses in horses, artillerymen, and infantry officers.

This circumstance made it impossible for us to complete, except by a great sacrifice of troops, the redoubts which during the fighting we had begun to throw upon points which the enemy's position commanded, even as far as the town of Sebastopol itself.

The retreat was effected in good order on Sebastopol and over the bridge of Inkerman, and the dismounted guns were carried off the field of battle back into their place.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas Nicolaïévitch and Michael Nicolaïévitch were in the midst of this terrible fire, setting an example of calm courage in the fight.

Simultaneously with this sortie the infantry regiment of Minsk, with a light battery of artillery, under the command of the Major-General of Artillery Timofieff, executed another sortie against the French batteries, and spiked fifteen of their guns.

Our loss in dead is not yet exactly known, but the number of the wounded amounts to 3500 men and 109 officers. Among the latter there are:—Lieutenant-General Solmonoff shot through the body, and who soon sank beneath the effects of his wound; the Major-Generals Villebois and Ochertone; the Colonels Alexandroff, commanding the infantry regiment of Catherinebourg; Poustovoltov, commanding the infantry regiment of Tomsk; Bibikoff, commanding the Okhotsk Chasseurs; Baron Delwig, commanding the infantry regiment of Vladimir; and Verevkin-Schéliuta II., commanding the regiment of Borodino Chasseurs.

Major-General Kischinsky, Chief of the Artillery, received a contusion from the splinter of a bomb; Major-General Prince Menschikoff, in the suite of our Imperial Majesty, was hurt in the neck; Colonel Albedinsky, the Aide-de-Camp of our Imperial Majesty, and the cavalry captain, Greigh, my Aide-de-Camp, were struck on the head.

General Dannenberg had two horses killed under him, and all the persons surrounding him were wounded.

The loss of the enemy cannot have been less considerable either, and the sortie of General Timofieff cost the French dear; for, whilst pursuing him with dense masses, they fell under a heavy fire of grape from the bastion No. 6.

While these movements were going on, the troops placed under the command of Prince Gortschakoff executed a strong demonstration against Kadikoi, and thus kept the enemy's detachment at Balacava in a state of inaction.

\* A part of the troops passed over the bridge of Inkerman.



## CAPTAIN LEWIS EDWARD NOLAN,

LATE OF THE 15TH HUSSARS.

The distinguished soldier, whose premature fate in connection with the late heroic exploit of our Light Cavalry at Balaclava the Army and the country have now to deplore, was a son of the late Major Nolan, formerly of the 70th Regiment; who, after many years of arduous service in various parts of the globe, retired from military life, and became for some time resident at Milan, where he acted as Vice-Consul, in the absence of the Consul-General, and was remarkable for his public spirit and hospitality. The best English and Continental society, including military men of the highest rank, being constantly to be met at Major Nolan's house, and Milan being a large garrison, it was natural that, with such opportunities of association, his sons should imbibe a predilection for the profession; and accordingly, at an early age, Lewis (the subject of our Sketch) sought and obtained a commission in the Austrian service, under the auspices of one of the Imperial Grand Dukes, who was a friend of his father. In this position he was generally esteemed for his amiable manners and strict devotion to all the duties of military life; and it was here that he first applied himself to the acquirement of that knowledge of the *menage* and of Cavalry tactics, in which he became afterwards so proficient—he being, even at this time, recognised as one of the best horsemen in the division to which he was attached. After a short service in Hungary, and on the Polish frontier, by the advice of his friends, young Nolan sought a more distinguished career in the British Army, and he was accordingly gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 4th Foot, on the 15th March, 1839; but in the month following he was appointed to the 15th Hussars, then stationed in India; and, after a short stay at the Dépôt, joined his regiment at Madras, where, his attractive talents having soon brought him under the notice of Sir Henry Pottinger, then Governor of that Presidency, he was appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp on his Excellency's Staff. In addition to the knowledge which he already possessed of the French, German, Italian, and Hungarian languages, Captain Nolan availed himself of his residence in India to become master of several of the native dialects; and he also entered actively into all the details of the military system in the East. Apart from these engagements, however, he found time for the sports of the field, and was several times a successful competitor in some of the most severely-contested steeplechases on the Madras turf. The 15th Hussars being ordered home, and having previously obtained his troop, Captain Nolan returned to England before the Regiment, on leave, and proceeded on a tour in Russia; and having visited some of the most important military posts in that empire, as well as in other parts of Northern Europe, he returned to England, and published his justly popular book upon the Organisation, Drill, and Manœuvres of Cavalry Corps, which was reviewed at some length, with two engravings, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Jan. 7, 1854. The work having attracted the attention of the Horse Guards' authorities to its author, it is already known that he received an appointment on the Staff of the Army of the East; and, advantage being taken of his judgment in the selection of horses, he was specially commissioned to make large purchases on account of the Government, at Tunis, Syria, and elsewhere—a duty which he performed to the entire satisfaction of Lord Raglan. We are aware that in the first accounts of the disastrous charge at Balaclava, blame was hastily attached to Captain Nolan, who, it was alleged, had gone beyond the terms of an order which he was instructed to deliver to Lord Lucan. His memory has, however, we are glad to find, been subsequently vindicated from so grave an imputation, and all who knew him best in the closest relations of military life, and his punctilious character on all points of duty, assert that he would have been the last man to be guilty of the indiscretion attributed to him. In fact, the rash movement in question was so opposed to his own published theory on the subject, that he could never have willingly countenanced, much less directed it, even under an excess of zeal. So far, indeed, from this, in Captain Nolan's book, under General Rules, he says:—

Rule 3. Never attack without keeping part of your strength in reserve.



THE LATE CAPTAIN LEWIS EDWARD NOLAN, 15TH HUSSARS.

9. Charges on a large scale should seldom be attempted against masses of troops of all arms, unless they have previously been shaken by fire. 10. Always watch for and seize the right moment to attack.

And, again, he says prophetically:—

The most difficult position a cavalry officer can be placed in is in command of cavalry against cavalry; for the slightest fault committed may be punished on the spot.

All these errors were made, however, under some horrible delusion. The Light Cavalry galloped, open-eyed, into destruction as complete as if they had fallen into an ambush. Who can doubt that if they had had to charge any reasonable number of Russian infantry or cavalry, clear of the batteries, that they would have ridden them down? As it was, they sabred the artillerymen at their guns. Captain Nolan was struck on the head by one of the first shells, gave a loud cry, and died instantly. His horse turned and galloped back with his dead rider firm in his saddle.

At the time of his death he was in his thirty-sixth year, and had shared in the battle of the Alma, as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Airey, Deputy-Quartermaster-General. He leaves a bereaved mother, a widow, who had already lost two sons in the service, to mourn the early fall of the last, who was at once her only pride and hope.

The accompanying Portrait is from a picture painted in India.

We subjoin an extract from a letter written by a young officer, dated "Camp before Sebastopol," October 29:—

Poor Lewis Nolan has gone to his rest. In a cavalry action three days ago he bore an order from Lord Raglan to Lord Lucan to charge a battery of heavy field-pieces, and, in the act of delivering it, a piece of shell struck him on the left breast, and passed through his body. Death, by the mercy of Heaven, was instantaneous. Poor Lewis! he was a gallant soldier. The day before his death, I am glad to think, I met him, and he said, "Well, Bob, is not this fun? I think it is the most glorious life a man could lead." Few men of his years promised to be such an ornament to his profession. I am sorry to say, now that he is gone, some people here say that, in the heat of the moment, poor Lewis gave Lord Lucan a wrong order. Such is not the case. The order was a written one, and therefore the fault was not on his side.

## CHARGE OF THE CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE.

The part which this body of French cavalry took in the action of Balaclava, although every way worthy of the fame which those gallant troops had won by their conduct on former occasions, has not received so much notice as the doings of our own soldiers. It was about 10.50 on the morning of the 25th ult., immediately after the charge of our Heavy Cavalry Brigade, which had thrown the enemy into confusion, that the Chasseurs d'Afrique passed down to the plain, and took up their position in advance of the ridges on the left of the British army. About the same time, General Canrobert, attended by his staff, rode up to Lord Raglan; and the staff of the two Generals mingled together in praise of the magnificent charge which had just been made by the Scots Greys and the King's Dragoon Guards.

It was during the charge made by our Light Cavalry Brigade on the Russian army that the Chasseurs d'Afrique took part in the battle. With fearful impetuosity, they dashed down upon a battery on the left of our army, which had been telling most severely upon our men, and cut down the gunners. Unfortunately, however, they could not get the guns off without running; and had to retreat, with the loss of two Captains killed, and 20 men killed and wounded, out of their little force of 200 Chasseurs. Of course there were some very narrow escapes. "One of my friends in this squadron," says our Artist, who has forwarded the above Sketch, "had his horse killed in the very square—in the midst of the enemy; but was fortunate enough to catch an artillery horse, which he mounted, and got off safely, along with his companions."

The charge of the French cavalry is thus described by General Canrobert. After referring to what our Light Cavalry Brigade had done, he says:—

During this time my brigade of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, on the left of the English army in the plain, endeavoured to come to its assistance, which it succeeded in doing by a bold and much-remarked manœuvre, which consisted in attacking on the left a battery of artillery that had been keeping up a murderous fire on the English battalions, and which it drove back. We lost about twenty men killed and wounded, and two officers. The loss of the enemy on this point was considerable, and our Chasseurs were allowed to retreat in good order, without being annoyed. Night put an end to this combat.

AN INSTALMENT OF THE GREEK DEBT.—M. MAYROCORD has informed MM. Forth Rouen and Wyse, the French and English Ministers at Athens, that the rent for the houses occupied by the Allied troops in Greece will be paid by the Greek Government, and the amount (400,000 drachmas) placed to the account of the sums due to France and England. This will be the first instalment which France will have received on the loan of sixty millions guaranteed in concurrence with England and Russia, and the interest which has been accumulating for so many years.



CHARGE OF THE CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE, OCTOBER 25.





THE ALLIED TROOPS PREPARING TO SILENCE INKERMEN.

## THE BATTLE OF INKERMEN.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(From the *London Gazette Extraordinary* of Wednesday, Nov. 22.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, NOV. 22, 1854, 9½ a.m.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a despatch, which the following is a copy, addressed to his Grace by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:

## LORD RAGLAN'S DESPATCH.

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 8, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I have the honour to report to your Grace that the army under my command, powerfully aided by the Corps of Observation of the French army, under the command of that distinguished officer, General Bosquet, effectually repulsed and defeated a most vigorous and determined attack of the enemy on our position overlooking the ruins of Inkerman, on the morning of the 5th inst.

In my letter to your Grace, of the 3rd, I informed you that the enemy had considerably increased their force in the valley of the Tchernaya. The following day this augmentation was still further apparent, and large masses of troops had evidently arrived from the northward; and

on two several occasions persons of distinguished rank were observed to have joined the Russian camp.

I have subsequently learnt that the 4th *corps d'armée*, conveyed in carriages of the country, and in the lightest possible order, had been brought from Moldavia, and were to be immediately followed by the 3rd corps.

It was therefore to be expected that an extensive movement would not be long deferred.

Accordingly, shortly before daylight on the 5th, strong columns of the enemy came upon the advanced pickets covering the right of the position. These pickets behaved with admirable gallantry, defending the ground foot by foot against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, until the Second Division, under Major-General Pennesfather, with its field-guns, which had immediately been got under arms, was placed in position.

The Light Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, was also brought to the front without loss of time: the First Brigade, under Major-General Codrington, occupying the long slopes to the left towards Sebastopol, and protecting our right battery, and guarding against attack on that side; and the Second Brigade, under Brigadier-General Buller, forming on the left of the Second Division, with the 88th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffreys, thrown in advance.

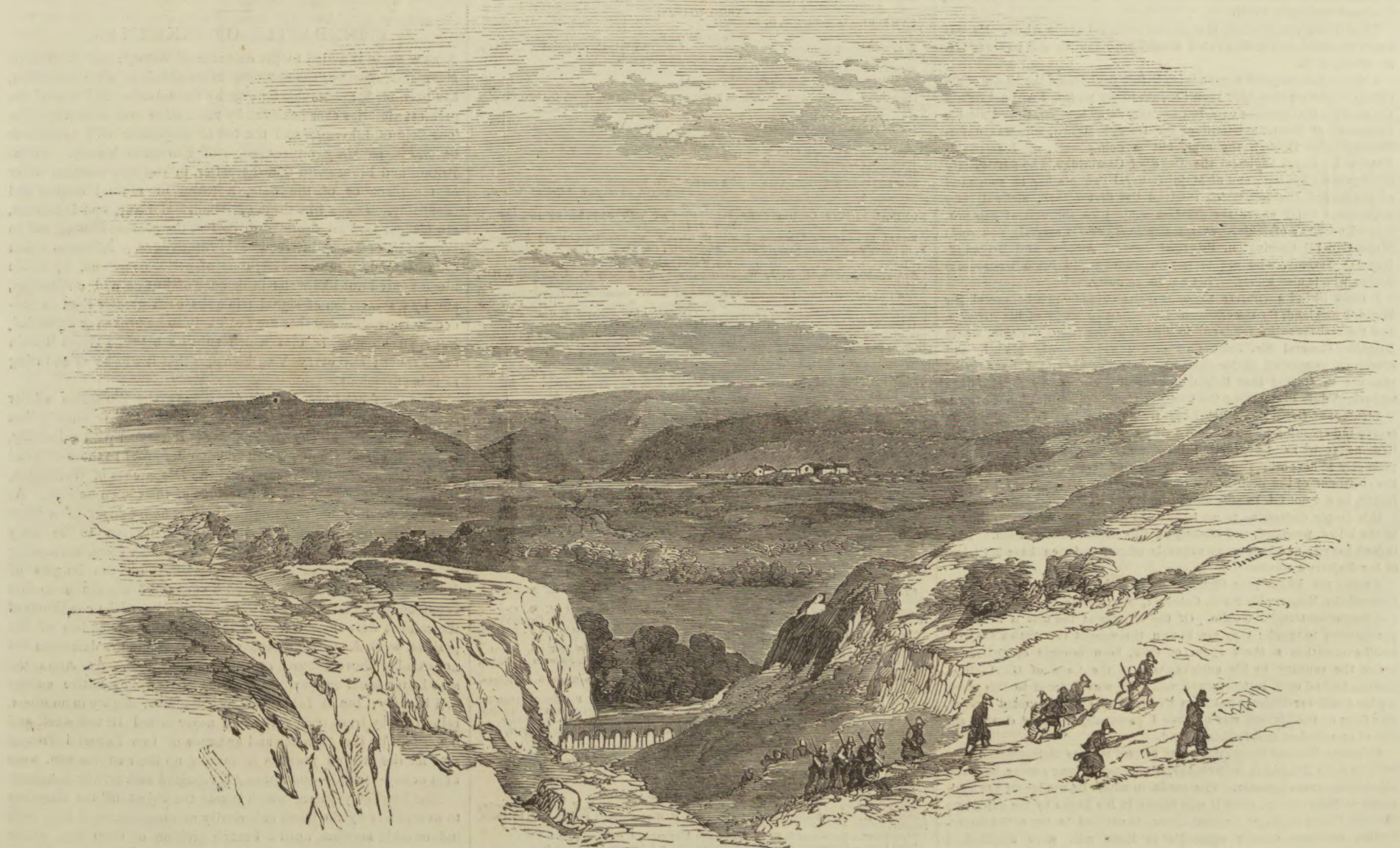
The Brigade of Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Major-General Bentinck, proceeded likewise to the front, and took up most important ground to the extreme right on the alignment of the Second Division, but separated from it by a deep and precipitous ravine, and posting its guns with those of the Second Division.

The Fourth Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, having been brought from their encampment, advanced to the front and right of the attack: the First Brigade, under Brigadier-General Goldie, proceeded to the left of the Inkerman road; the Second Brigade, under Brigadier-General Terrens, to the right of it, and on the ridge overhanging the valley of the Tchernaya.

The Third Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, occupied in part the ground vacated by the Fourth Division, and supported the Light Division by two regiments under Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell; while Brigadier-General Eyre held the command of the troops in the trenches.

The morning was extremely dark, with a drizzling rain, rendering it almost impossible to discover anything beyond the flash and smoke of artillery and heavy musketry fire.

It, however, soon became evident that the enemy, under cover of a vast cloud of skirmishers, supported by dense columns of infantry, had advanced numerous batteries of large calibre to the high ground to the



VALE LEADING TO INKERMEN.



left and front of the Second Division; while powerful columns of infantry attacked with great vigour the Brigade of Guards.

Additional batteries of heavy artillery were also placed by the enemy on the slopes to our left; the guns in the field, amounting in the whole to ninety pieces, independently, however, of the ship guns and those in the works of Sebastopol.

Protected by a tremendous fire of shot, shell, and grape, the Russian columns advanced in great force, requiring every effort of gallantry on the part of our troops to resist them.

At this time two battalions of French infantry, which had on the first notice been sent by General Bosquet, joined our right, and very materially contributed to the successful resistance to the attack, cheering with our men, and charging the enemy down the hill with great loss.

About the same time a determined assault was made on our extreme left, and for a moment the enemy possessed themselves of four of our guns; three of which were retaken by the 88th, while the fourth was speedily recaptured by the 77th Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton.

In the opposite direction, the Brigade of Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was engaged in a severe conflict.

The enemy, under the cover of thick brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and assaulted with great determination a small redoubt, which had been constructed for two guns, but was not armed. The combat was most arduous; and the Brigade, after displaying the utmost steadiness and gallantry, was obliged to retire before very superior numbers, until supported by a wing of the 20th Regiment, of the Fourth Division, when they again advanced, and retook the redoubt.

The ground was afterwards occupied in gallant style by French troops, and the Guards speedily re-formed in rear of the right flank of the Second Division.

In the meanwhile, Lieut.-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, with a few companies of the 68th Regiment, considering that he might make a strong impression by descending into the valley, and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward; but, finding the heights above him in full occupation of the Russians, he suddenly discovered that he was entangled with a superior force; and, while attempting to withdraw his men, he received a mortal wound; shortly previously to which, Brigadier-General Torrens, when leading the 68th, was likewise severely wounded.

Subsequently to this, the battle continued with unabated vigour and with no positive result, the enemy bringing upon our line not only the fire of all their field-batteries, but those in front of the works of the place, and the ship-guns, till the afternoon, when the symptoms of giving way first became apparent; and, shortly after, although the fire did not cease, the retreat became general, and heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of the Inkerman, and ascending the opposite heights, abandoning on the field of battle 5000 or 6000 dead and wounded, multitudes of the latter having already been carried off by them. I never before witnessed such a spectacle as the field presented; but upon this I will not dwell.

Having submitted to your Grace this imperfect description of this most severe battle, I have still two duties to discharge—the one most gratifying, the last most painful to my feelings.

I have the greatest satisfaction in drawing your Grace's attention to the brilliant conduct of the Allied troops. French and English vied with each other in displaying their gallantry and manifesting their zealous devotion to duty, notwithstanding that they had to contend against an infinitely superior force, and were exposed for many hours to a most galling fire.

It should be borne in mind that they have daily for several weeks undergone the most constant labour, and that many of them passed the previous night in the trenches.

I will not attempt to enter into the detail of the movements of the French troops, lest I should not state them correctly; but I am proud of the opportunity of bearing testimony to their valour and energetic services, and of paying a tribute of admiration to the distinguished conduct of their immediate commander General Bosquet; while it is in the highest degree pleasing to me to place upon record my deep sense of the valuable assistance I received from the Commander-in-Chief, General Canrobert, who was himself on the ground and in constant communication with me, and whose cordial co-operation on all occasions, I cannot too highly extol.

Your Grace will recollect that he was wounded at the Alma. He was again wounded on the 5th, but I should hope that he will not long feel the effects of it.

I will in a subsequent despatch lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose services have been brought to my notice. I will not detain the mail for that purpose now, but I cannot delay to report the admirable behaviour of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, who was unfortunately shot through the arm, but is doing well; of Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who particularly distinguished himself; and of Major-General Pennefather in command of the Second Division, which received the first attack, and gallantly maintained itself under the greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict; of Major-General Bentinck, who is severely wounded; Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Torrens, who are severely wounded; and Brigadier-General Buller, who is also wounded, but not so seriously.

I must likewise express my obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, for the excellent disposition he made of his division, and the assistance he rendered to the left of the Light Division, where Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell was judiciously placed, and effectively supported Major-General Codrington; and I have great pleasure in stating that Brigadier-General Eyre was employed in the important duty of guarding the trenches from any assault from the town.

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who had been obliged by severe indisposition to go on board ship a few days previously, left his bed as soon as he received intelligence of the attack, and was promptly at his post; and though he did not feel well enough to take the command of the division out of the hands of Major-General Pennefather, he did not fail to give him his best advice and assistance.

It is deeply distressing to me to have to submit to your Grace the list of the killed, wounded, and missing on this memorable occasion. It is indeed heavy; and very many valuable officers and men have been lost to her Majesty's service.

Among the killed your Grace will find the names of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir G. Cathcart, Brigadier-General Strangways, and Brigadier-General Goldie. Of the services of the first it is almost unnecessary to speak: they are known throughout the British Empire; and have, within a short space of time, been brought conspicuously before the country by his achievements at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he had only just returned when he was ordered to this army. By his death her Majesty has been deprived of a most devoted servant, an officer of the highest merit, while I personally have to deplore the loss of an attached and faithful friend.

Brigadier-General Strangways was known to have distinguished himself: in early life and in mature age, throughout a long service, he maintained the same character. The mode in which he conducted the command of the artillery, since it was placed in his hands by the departure through illness of Major-General Cator, is entitled to my entire approbation, and was equally agreeable to those who were confided to his care.

Brigadier-General Goldie was an officer of considerable promise, and gave great satisfaction to all under whom he has served.

It is difficult to arrive at any positive conclusion as to the actual numbers brought into the field by the enemy. The configuration of the ground did not admit of any great development of their force, the attack consisting of a system of repeated assaults in heavy masses of columns; but, judging from the numbers that were seen in the plains after they had withdrawn in retreat, I am led to suppose that they could not have been less than 60,000 men. Their loss was excessive, and it is calculated that they left on the field near 5000 dead, and that their casualties amount in the whole, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to not less than 15,000.

Your Grace will be surprised to learn that the number of British troops actually engaged little exceeded 8000 men, whilst those of General Bosquet's division only amounted to 6000, the remaining available French troops on the spot having been kept in reserve.

I ought to mention that, while the enemy was attacking our right, they assailed the left of the French trenches, and actually got into two of their batteries; but they were quickly driven out in the most gallant manner with considerable loss, and hotly pursued to the very walls of Sebastopol.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

#### RETURN OF CASUALTIES AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMEN, ON THE 5TH NOV., 1854.

Staff.—5 officers, killed; 12 officers wounded.  
4th Light Dragoons.—2 rank and file, wounded.  
1st Hussars.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
17th Lancers.—1 officer, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.  
Artillery.—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 10 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 5 sergeants, 71 rank and file, wounded.  
3rd Battalion of Grenadier Guards.—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 144 rank and file, wounded, 30 rank and file, missing.  
1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards.—3 officers, 3 sergeants, 9 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 5 sergeants, 110 rank and file, wounded; 53 rank and file, missing.  
1st Battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards.—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 21 rank and file, killed; 8 officers, 8 sergeants, 2 drummers, 109 rank and file, wounded; 16 rank and file, missing.  
1st Regiment of Foot.—1 rank and file, killed.  
7th Foot.—3 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 46 rank and file, wounded; 8 rank and file, missing.  
19th Foot.—1 officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.  
20th Foot.—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 10 rank and file, killed; 8 officers, 17 sergeants, 1 drummer, 104 rank and file, wounded; 18 rank and file, missing.  
21st Foot.—1 officer, 13 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 11 sergeants, 79 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file, missing.  
22nd Foot.—1 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 18 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 11 rank and file, missing.  
20th Foot.—2 officers, 27 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 4 sergeants, 97 rank and file, wounded.  
33rd Foot.—1 officer, 6 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 3 sergeants, 52 rank and file, wounded.  
41st Foot.—5 officers, 2 sergeants, 53 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 4 sergeants, 2 drummers, 85 rank and file, wounded.  
4th Foot.—2 officers, 2 sergeants, 24 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing.  
47th Foot.—19 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 43 rank and file, wounded.  
48th Foot.—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 11 sergeants, 1 drummer, 167 rank and file, wounded.  
50th Foot.—1 officer, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 20 rank and file, wounded.  
55th Foot.—18 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 4 sergeants, 54 rank and file, wounded.  
57th Foot.—1 officer, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 9 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 5 sergeants, 80 rank and file, wounded.  
63rd Foot.—3 officers, 12 rank and file, killed; 7 officers, 7 sergeants, 2 drummers, 82 rank and file, wounded.  
68th Foot.—2 officers, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 29 rank and file, wounded; 2 sergeants, 12 rank and file, missing.  
77th Foot.—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 34 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.  
88th Foot.—4 sergeants, 18 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 9 sergeants, 71 rank and file, wounded.  
95th Foot.—2 sergeants, 25 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 3 sergeants, 101 rank and file, wounded.  
First Battalion Rifle Brigade.—1 officer, 4 sergeants, 11 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, 77 rank and file, wounded; 3 sergeants, 1 rank and file, missing.  
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—1 officer, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 23 rank and file, wounded.  
Total.—43 officers, 31 sergeants, 4 drummers, 390 rank and file killed; 101 officers, 131 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1694 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file missing.  
Ambulance.—1 rank and file wounded.  
Royal Marines.—1 sergeant, 4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 35 rank and file wounded.  
Grand Total.—43 officers, 31 sergeants, 4 drummers, 390 rank and file killed; 101 officers, 131 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1694 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file missing.  
J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

#### NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMEN, NOV. 5, 1854.

CAVALRY DIVISION.  
17th LANCERS.—Coronet Archibald Cleveland.  
ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Brigadier-General T. Fox Strangways; Major P. Townshead.  
FIRST DIVISION.  
STAFF.—Captain H. T. Butler, Deputy-Adjutant-General.  
3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Pakenham; Captain Sir R. L. Newman, Bart.; Captain Hon. H. A. Neville.  
1ST BATTALION COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. T. V. Dawson; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Cowell; Captain Hon. G. C. Elliot; Captain F. H. Ramsden; Captain L. D. Mackinnon; Captain H. M. Bouvier; Lieutenant C. H. Greville; Lieutenant E. A. Dismore.  
1ST BATTALION SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Blair.  
SECOND DIVISION.  
STAFF.—Captain W. K. Allix.  
30TH FOOT.—Captain A. Conolly; Lieutenant A. Gibson.  
41ST FOOT.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Carpenter; Captain E. Richards; Lieutenant A. Taylor; Lieutenant J. W. Swaby; Lieutenant J. Stirling.  
49th FOOT.—Major T. N. Dalton; Lieutenant A. S. Armstrong.  
THIRD DIVISION.  
60TH FOOT.—Lieutenant W. G. Dashwood.  
FOURTH DIVISION.  
STAFF.—Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B.; Brigadier-General T. L. Goldie; Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Seymour, Assistant Adjutant-General.  
20TH FOOT.—Lieutenant W. H. Dowling.  
21ST FOOT.—Lieutenant H. F. E. Hart.  
57th FOOT.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. T. Swynn; Lieutenant G. C. W. Curteis; Ensign J. H. Clutterbuck.  
68TH FOOT.—Major H. G. Wynne; Lieutenant F. G. Barker.  
1ST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.—Captain A. A. Cartwright.  
LIGHT DIVISION.  
33RD FOOT.—Lieutenant Henry Thorold.  
19TH FOOT.—Captain James Ker.  
77th FOOT.—Captain J. Nicholson.  
2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.—Lieutenant L. W. Malcolm.  
J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

#### NOMINAL RETURN OF OFFICERS WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMEN, NOV. 5, 1854.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gambler, slightly; Captain and Adjutant J. F. L. Baddeley, severely; Captain G. Tupper, slightly; Captain C. H. Ingilby, severely.  
FIRST DIVISION.  
STAFF.—Major-General H. J. W. Bontleek, slightly; Captain T. H. Clifton, A.D.C., slightly.  
3RD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS.—Colonel F. W. Hamilton, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Hamilton, slightly; Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. F. Percy, slightly; Captain A. Tipple, severely; Lieutenant Sir J. Ferguson, Bart., slightly; Lieutenant C. N. Sturt, severely.  
1ST BATTALION COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Halkett, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy, severely; Colonel Hon. G. Upton, slightly; Captain Hon. F. Fielding, severely; Lieutenant Hon. W. A. Ambrose, severely.  
3RD BATTALION SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.—Colonel E. W. F. Walker, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Seymour, slightly; Captain G. T. P. Shuckburgh, severely; Captain R. G. Gips, severely; Captain F. Baring, slightly; Lieutenant S. J. Blane, slightly; Captain and Adjutant H. Drummond, severely; Assistant-Surgeon A. G. Elkington, slightly.  
SECOND DIVISION.  
STAFF.—Brigadier-General H. W. Adams, severely; Captain J. Gubbins, A.D.C., severely; Captain C. Adams, A.D.C., slightly; Captain A. McDonald, A.D.C., slightly; Captain F. P. Harding, A.D.C., severely.  
30TH FOOT.—Major J. T. Manleyver, severely; Captain J. Ross, severely; Captain G. Dickson, slightly; Captain F. Dayley, severely; Lieutenant J. D. Ross Lewis, dangerously.  
41ST FOOT.—Captain H. W. Meredith, slightly; Captain Hugh Rowlands, slightly; Captain F. C. Bligh, slightly; Lieutenant H. S. Bush, severely; Lieutenant G. R. Fitzroy, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Johnston, slightly.  
47TH FOOT.—Lieutenant Colonel W. O. G. Haly, severely; Ensign G. Waddilove, slightly.  
50TH FOOT.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Harby, severely; Ensign G. Waddilove, slightly.  
55TH FOOT.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Harby, severely; Ensign G. Waddilove, slightly.  
57th FOOT.—Lieutenant J. R. Hume, severely; Lieutenant W. Barnston, severely; Lieutenant G. A. Morgan, slightly.  
59TH FOOT.—Major J. G. Champion, dangerously; Major H. Hume, slightly; Captain G. C. Vials, slightly; Lieutenant A. J. J. McDonald, dangerously.  
THIRD DIVISION.  
50TH FOOT.—Captain H. J. Frampton, slightly.  
FOURTH DIVISION.  
STAFF.—Brigadier-General H. W. Torrens, severely; Erevet-Major C. L. B. Maitland, D.A.A.G., severely; Lieutenant H. D. Torrens, A.D.C., slightly.  
20TH FOOT.—Colonel F. Horn, slightly; Erevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Crofton, severely; Erevet-Major J. B. Sharp, severely; Captain W. T. Wood, slightly; Captain C. B. Butler, severely; Lieutenant G. Bennett, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant F. Paddiss, slightly; Ensign L. E. Kewich, slightly.  
21ST FOOT.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Alnallie, severely; Captain G. W. Boldero, severely; Lieutenant A. Templeman, slightly; Lieutenant H. King, severely; Lieutenant R. Killen, slightly; Lieutenant R. Stephens, severely.  
57th FOOT.—Captain J. F. Bland, dangerously (since dead); Lieutenant G. W. Hague, dangerously; Lieutenant G. Verabie, slightly.  
63RD FOOT.—Captain Thomas Harrier, slightly; Captain C. E. Fairlough, slightly; Lieutenant T. Johns, slightly; Lieutenant W. H. Newnam, slightly; Ensign H. T. Tyden, severely; Ensign T. K. Morgan, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Bennett, severely.  
68TH FOOT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Smith, dangerously; Lieutenant J. Cator, dangerously.  
69TH FOOT.—Captain W. Hardy, severely; Ensign E. H. Heller, slightly.  
1ST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.—Major E. Hooper, severely; Lieutenant Cote Buller, slightly; Lieutenant C. S. Flower, slightly.  
LIGHT DIVISION.  
77th FOOT.—Major Sir T. Troubridge, Bart., severely; Captain R. Y. Shipley, severely; Lieutenant H. W. P. Butler, severely; Captain E. H. Ross, slightly; Ensign L. J. F. Jones, slightly.  
23RD FOOT.—Lieutenant T. F. Vane, slightly; Lieutenant J. Duff, missing.  
33RD FOOT.—Lieutenant F. Corbett, slightly; Ensign J. Owens, dangerously.  
38TH FOOT.—Captain J. G. Crosse, slightly; Lieutenant H. J. Baynes, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Jeffreys, slightly.  
2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.—Captain E. Newdigate, slightly.  
ROYAL MARINES.—Captain W. H. March.  
J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

#### RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM 2ND TO 6TH NOVEMBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

Royal Artillery.—2 rank and file killed; 1 officer, Lieutenant Andrews (slightly), 2 rank and file wounded.  
4th Regiment.—1 rank and file wounded.  
28th Regiment.—1 rank and file wounded.  
38th Regiment.—1 rank and file wounded.  
38th Regiment.—3 rank and file wounded.  
38th Regiment.—4 rank and file wounded.  
41st Regiment.—1 rank and file wounded.  
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, wounded.

#### TOTAL CASUALTIES ON THE 5TH—SEPARATE RETURN.

Forty-three officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 380 rank and file, killed; 102 officers, 121 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1694 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file, missing.

Total.—43 officers, 32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 388 rank and file, killed; 103 officers, 122 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1710 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file, missing.

Killed .. .. . 462  
Wounded .. .. . 1919  
Missing .. .. . 198

Total .. .. . 2619  
J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

#### A RETURN OF THE WOUNDED IN THE NAVAL BRIGADE ON THE 2ND AND 3RD OF NOVEMBER, 1854.

KILLED.—John Wood, A.B., *Albion*.  
WOUNDED.—William Glas, captain forecabin, slightly, *Albion*. Mr. Philip Brock, mate, slightly; Joseph Harris, 2nd mate, slightly; Thomas Wraan, A.B., severely, *Britannia*. Mr. S. By, mate, slightly, *Diamond*. Mr. Spalding, mate, slightly; Frederick Machin, ordinary, dangerously, *London*. James Galloway, A.B., severely; James Brien, A.B., slightly, *Rodney*. James Berry, A.B., slightly; Richard Webb, ordinary, slightly, *Trafalgar*. Mr. Wilson, mate, slightly; William Tait, A.B., dangerously; John Lloyd, A.B., severely, *Vengeance*.  
Total—killed, 1; wounded, 14.  
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Captain Commanding Naval Brigade.  
To the Military Secretary to H. E. Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

#### INKERMEN.

INKERMEN, or the *City of Caverns*, stands on the great bay of Aktiar, and was built by the Russians about the year 1790. The bay was called Sebastopol by the Russians during the reign of Catherine II., whence the name of the strong fort at present besieged by the Allies. The great harbour of Inkerman, said to resemble that of Malta, is one of the finest in the world. It has a depth of water varying from twenty-one to seventy feet; in which the largest vessels can ride within a cable's length of the shore. The harbour is divided into three parts, and affords excellent shelter in all weather. The old town of Inkerman stood on the north of the harbour, but there are scarcely any vestiges remaining. The new town recently destroyed by the Allies contained two churches, a fine broad street, and a splendid quay; besides magazines, barracks, and a few shops. It never attained, however, as much importance as it might have done, owing to a strange regulation prohibiting merchant vessels, unless in distress, to land at the harbour. The effect of this absurd law has been to crush entirely the commercial spirit of its inhabitants, and to render what would otherwise have been a flourishing town, a miserable village.

The country surrounding Inkerman is the wonder of travellers. Here is truly a city of caverns, for the white rocks that overlook the bay of Aktiar (which, translated, signifies *White Rocks*), are excavations of a most extraordinary character. These consist of chambers with Gothic windows, cut out of the solid stone. Near the harbour the rocks are hewn into chapels, monasteries, and sepulchres. These are considered by some authorities to have been the retreats of Christians in the early ages. There are several Grecian antiquities in the neighbourhood of the ruined town, which travellers have endeavoured to perpetuate, and antiquaries to restore; but the Russians, with a strange disregard of antiquity and of the beauty of ancient architecture, have made havoc of these splendid remains. Many of the excavations have been converted by the Russians into powder magazines; the stone coffins were converted into troughs for beasts, and the altars into places for manure.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 26.—24th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 27.—Princess Mary of Cambridge born, 1833.  
TUESDAY, 28.—Revolution in Poland, 1830. Goldsmith born, 1713.  
WEDNESDAY, 29.—Sir Philip Sidney born, 1554.  
THURSDAY, 30.—St. Andrew. Duke of Gloucester died, 1831.  
FRIDAY, Dec. 1.—Emperor Alexander of Russia died, 1825.  
SATURDAY, 2.—Napoleon I. crowned, 1804. Battle of Austerlitz, 1807.

#### HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 2.													
Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.							
M	M	M	M	M	M	M	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 56	7 35	7 57	8 20	8 40	9 00	9 15	10 15	10 50	11 20	11 50	Tide	0 15	0 35

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1854.

#### THE BATTLE OF INKERMEN.

A NEW name is added to the calendar of victory; and the fifth of November, once but too notorious in the annals of civic dissension, has been made memorable for ever by the splendours of one of the greatest victories ever achieved by this nation over a foreign foe. The field of Inkerman and the 5th of November will henceforth be linked in glory on the page of European history. Great Britain and France will find hereafter, in the bare mention either of the place or of the date, a token of mutual respect and friendship. Deeds like those of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, are pledges that are destined to outlast the present contest, and to bear fruits of happy intercourse to future ages. Alliances which are cemented by the remembrance of perils overcome, by noble blood poured out like water in defence of justice and civilisation, and by a succession of signal triumphs each greater than its predecessor, are alliances that are not likely to be broken or enfeebled. Such an alliance is that which subsists between Great Britain and France; and every thing betokens that it will be as enduring as it is auspicious.

Field-Marshal Lord Raglan (long may the illustrious soldier wear his new honours, and continue to merit higher ones!) has told the history of the great day of Inkerman with a lucidity, impartiality, and vigour, which add another proof to those afforded by the Commentaries of Cæsar and the Despatches of Wellington, that great soldiers are the fit historians of their own actions. At the grey dawn of the morning of the 5th, under cover of a thick mist, the Russians, computed by Lord Raglan to be sixty thousand strong, advanced to attack the British force, amounting only to eight thousand men, stationed on the heights of Inkerman. The ground occupied by our force was similar to that occupied by the Russians at Alma; but no other of the conditions of the combat were the same. On the Alma the defenders of the position were the most numerous. At Inkerman the defenders did not number above a fourth or fifth of their foes. At Alma the assailants, small in numbers, carried the day by native energy and bravery; but at Inkerman, the assailants, mighty in numbers, reinforced by fresh troops who had never tasted British steel, and inspired by the presence and example of two Imperial Princes sent for the avowed purpose of lashing up their enthusiasm, were kept at bay—fought—and ultimately repulsed with terrific slaughter.

The English position, which it was the object of the Russians to overpower by the sheer superiority of numbers, was held with indomitable heroism, until a French division of 6000 men, under General Bosquet, advanced to its support. These 14,000 men are stated on the testimony of Lord Raglan—a man not to be suspected of exaggeration on the one side, or concealment of



the truth on the other—to have been the whole number of the Allies engaged in the struggle. We shall not attempt to tell in other words the story which Lord Raglan has so admirably told in his heart-stirring despatch—every word of which proves him to be, not only a hero, but a high-minded and chivalrous gentleman. Suffice it to state, that the battle raged for eight hours, and that every British and French soldier in that fierce encounter must have slain or wounded a foe. The loss of the Russians exceeded 14,000 in killed and wounded; that of the British amounted to 462 killed, 1952 wounded, and 198 missing. The loss of the French amounted to upwards of 1500 men. Thus our victory was dearly bought; the British, as on all previous occasions in the Crimea, having borne the brunt of the battle. Yet, after all—and with the sad conviction that every British death on that gory field has brought sorrow and suffering to many homes—and that this sorrow and suffering have fallen, not only among the poor and the lowly, but in the very highest places of our land—we must add—that had victory been purchased by the inevitable slaughter of twice as many men, the result would have been worth the sacrifice. The relatives of the slain will have a proud, though a mournful, satisfaction when they reflect that the noble-hearted men whom they deplore did not die in vain; but that they achieved for their country, and for mankind, a victory almost unparalleled for the gallantry with which it was earned, and for its future effects on the history of mankind.

Among the names of the glorious dead, the country may well lament to see one so ennobled by long and brilliant services, as that of Sir George Cathcart. Generals Strangways and Goldie, to whose memory the Field-Marshal pays such sincere and well-merited homage, were tried and admirable soldiers. The tears of their country will follow them to their honourable graves—and the recital of their deeds will stir the young blood of our countrymen to a generous emulation of merit so exalted. Of the surviving officers—of whom all England, Scotland and Ireland will regret to see that so many are wounded—it is hardly just to signalise any one as being brave, when all were brave—and as being peculiarly deserving of mention, when every officer, and every private soldier, merited the gratitude of Great Britain. But the conduct of the veteran Sir de Lacy Evans was so exceptional in its heroism as to stand out in relief even from the heroism of his gallant brothers in arms. Approaching the age of sixty-eight, enfeebled by a fall from his horse and by the attacks of a prostrating disease, the old warrior—once the leader of a "Forlorn Hope"—roused himself from his sick bed when he heard the distant boom of the enemy's guns. It was no time for illness, he thought, when brave blood was about to be shed, and when the active brain might be useful, if the strong right arm were enfeebled. To think, in such a case and with such a man, was to do. Without hesitation he resolved to share the perils, if not the honours of the day. Though not strong enough to resume the command of his division—which, during his temporary absence had fallen into the worthy hands of General Pennefather—he stood at the side of that officer during the heat of the battle, and encouraged and supported him by his advice and assistance. Such are the tough old heroes of England! It is a matter both for pride and for gratitude that we have thousands of men in our service as stout-hearted as Sir De Lacy—men of the right metal, whether old or young, with spirits superior to physical weakness, and with an energy that no danger can daunt. While we have such officers and such armies, we may safely defy the hordes of Nicholas, even if they come down upon us like the Plagues of Pharaoh!

The Czar, it is stated by his friends in London—for he has one or two friends besides John Bright—has once again expressed his willingness to listen to proposals of peace, on the basis of the famous four propositions of the Vienna Conference. If he be in earnest in desiring peace, he knows how to secure it. But he is not in earnest. He is playing the old game of procrastination with Austria, so as to weaken and paralyse the efforts of that Power. But the "dodge" will not answer. We would use a more dignified word, if we could find one that expressed with sufficient exactitude the meanness and the cunning of the manoeuvre. The "dodge," we repeat, will not deceive even the Austrians. Peace is not now to be purchased at the price which would have been gladly accorded in February last. France and Great Britain have lost too many brave men in the struggle to listen to the proposal, which was barely sufficient to meet the justice of the case even before innocent blood had been shed. A peace dictated at the cannon's mouth, under the penalty of further punishment, is the only form of peace that the Allies will offer to the Czar. If he will surrender without conditions—the world will rejoice; but if he will not, there is no course but vigorous and uncompromising warfare. Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and let us hope Sebastopol—these will be the names and the memories that will forbid peace with the sanguinary Nicholas on any terms short of total and unqualified submission. All this is on the supposition that he really desires peace—which is a supposition by no means likely. But whether the desire be real or affected, the course of the Allied Powers is clear and unmistakable. It is their duty to follow up their victories, to send reinforcements to their armies, to double and quadruple their strength, and to allow no proposals, great or small, well meant or the reverse, to stand between them and the vigorous action necessary to secure the utter discomfiture of the forces of Russia. When that result is attained, peace will be possible;—but not till then.

THE dreadful glories of the war have rendered the Army more popular than ever it was at any previous period of British history. Danger and difficulty, so far from affrighting the brave youth of these islands, have attractions, or fascinations, which impel them to offer their services with eager alacrity. Their blood is up, and their spirit is raised, by the recital of the great deeds of their countrymen. Every day which brings news from the gory heights of the Crimea, brings to the War-office a crowd of aspirants for the post of danger and honour. Before the war, the candidates for commissions in the Army seldom exceeded one hundred; but now we are informed that the names of upwards of twelve hundred young men are inscribed in the books. Most, if not all, of these,

it must be presumed, move in the sphere of gentlemen, and possess means of comfortable, if not of luxurious, living; for the pay of the British officer is but a trifle, and offers no inducement to the majority of the gallant spirits who make choice of the military profession. It is native courage, activity, and patriotism; it is the love of adventure and the thirst of glory that make them so eager to take arms in the service of their country, and to forsake a life of ease and comfort at home for one of hardship and peril abroad. And while our aristocracy assume this high and honourable position, and vindicate by their manhood their right to the rank in which they were born, the youth of the humbler classes run a race of honourable rivalry with their superiors in worldly station, and do their part with a heroism which shows to an admiring world how healthy and how noble a spirit pervades the British youth, and what perennial vitality exists in our time-honoured and venerable nation. Both classes meet their rewards; for them are all the glories of the strife; their names swell the echoes of fame; and their grateful country holds them up as examples to the present and all future time. But there is another class of men, connected with the military, and the equally popular and equally gallant naval service, who perform duties in the day of battle which are in the highest degree essential to the success of our arms. We allude to the Army and Navy Surgeons. For them no loud paean is ever sung. They have no opportunity, or function, to claim the honours of the strife. They gain no battles, they storm no heights, they lead no gallant men through hostile ranks, and amid the murderous fire of cannon, to hard-won and glorious victory. Their career has no attractions for the dashing youth of the aristocracy; and they, are prepared for it by too expensive and protracted a course of studies, to render it as available a profession as that of the common soldier to the great bulk of the youth of Britain. Before the battle, the surgeon is little thought of; after the battle he becomes, unfortunately, the most important man in the regiment or the ship. It is then that he has to display courage of no ordinary kind—courage united not only with skill, but with a tender solicitude and a kindly bearing. A surgeon of brutal and rough manners, has no curative resources equal to the man who inspires by his words, his looks, and his actions, hope and comfort to the sick and the wounded man; who does his best for him, and adds to that best the priceless medicaments of encouragement and cheerfulness. We trust that during the present war the complaints of this estimable and important class will not go unredressed; and that the Government, abandoning the old system of routine, will not refuse to adopt measures for securing the services of the best men that are to be obtained as Assistant-Surgeons to our forces. It should be the duty of a Government, and of a people, who have both done so much to elevate the condition of the soldier, to do as much as can be done for the elevation of the position of medical officers in both branches of the service. Why, for instance, should the status of the Regimental Assistant Surgeon not be raised? And why should the Naval Assistant Surgeon be denied on board ship the decent accommodation given to every other officer who bears her Majesty's commission? And, last of all, why should not the Government offer proper inducements to the youth of the medical profession—hundreds of whom would gladly go to the Crimea, or anywhere else where their services might be required? It can scarcely be said that the pay of 6s. 6d. per diem, without any outfit, and on a temporary engagement of six months, is a reward sufficient to induce a properly-educated and qualified hospital assistant to forsake all the chances of his profession at home. The consequence has been, and is, that the best men are not procured; and that the lives of our wounded heroes are but too often sacrificed for the want of that surgical skill which might have been available under a better and more liberal system.

We might dilate upon the grievances which both the military and naval surgeons, in the service of this country, have urged for years upon the Government, without obtaining the least redress; but we have said enough, without entering into technical details, to draw the attention of the public to the subject. The public has its heart in the present war, and can admire and appreciate the heroism of the surgeon, as much as it extols, though differently displayed and differently constituted, the heroism of the soldier. The old routine of war has been changed in many most important particulars, thanks to the new lights that have dawned upon the men of the present day; and there is no reason, that we are aware of, why the system pursued with respect to Army and Navy Surgeons prior to the year 1815, should be maintained, *coûte qui coûte*, in 1854, merely because one or two official persons dislike change—even when change would be for the better—and who meet all arguments by a reference to history. Our battles in the last great war were won under the system which they admire, and for that reason they will not listen to a suggestion for improvement in any branch of the service. This class of officials has happily been defeated in all that pertains to the fighting department of ships and of regiments—but they are still powerful as regards the medical service. Their mode of reasoning partakes more of the Chinese than of the English character. "Why," says the Chinaman, "should I presume to be wiser than my fathers?" But Englishmen reason differently, and have become a great and a progressive nation, by acting on the dictates of common sense—each generation for itself. If we had not been wiser than our fathers, we should not have had steamships of war, Minié rifles, or Lancaster guns; and if we be not wiser than our fathers, we shall lose many valuable lives in the Crimea that might be saved by the employment of skilful surgeons, in sufficient number, and with all necessary appliances for the efficient fulfilment of their duties.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, the Prince, and the Royal Family, are in the enjoyment of good health, and take their accustomed walks and drives. Her Majesty and Prince Albert continue to dispense their hospitalities to successive parties of the aristocracy. On Tuesday, being the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the band of the Royal Horse Guards played several select pieces, on the south terrace, at an early hour. On Wednesday Prince Albert left for London, and presided at a meeting of the Governors of the Wellington College, held at the Palace of Westminster. Lieutenant John O'Reilly (B.), R.N., has had the honour of submitting to her Majesty a panoramic sketch of the combined fleets attacking Sebastopol on the 17th ult., and other drawings connected therewith, made by his son, Lieutenant Montagu O'Reilly, of the *Retribution* steam-frigate.

Madame Van de Weyer, the wife of the Belgian Minister, gave birth to a daughter on Wednesday, at the residence of the Legation, in Portland-place.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—*Rectories:* The Rev. C. A. Lloyd to Rand, near Wragby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. R. Whythead to All Saints in the city of York. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. F. Chambers to North Kelsey, near Kilton-in-Lindsay. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. S. Nicholson Smith to Thurstonland, near Huddersfield; the Rev. A. Frith to the church and district of Holy Trinity, Gainsborough; the Rev. J. Colbourne to the church and district of St. Matthews, Bethnal-green; the Rev. W. Fraser Handcock to the newly-consecrated church of St. Luke, Cheltenham; the Rev. Arthur Stone to Prestwood, near Loughborough; the Rev. William Henderson to Chapel Chorton.

A TESTIMONIAL of regard and esteem has been presented to the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, from the parishioners of Leaden Roding, Essex.

### THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The latest Russian despatch comes down to the 15th inst. Prince Menschikoff, in his bulletin of that date, reports that "the siege works of the enemy make no progress. The bombardment continues, but causes no damage of much importance. There was a great tempest on the night of the 14th, during which eight of the enemy's transports were driven on shore, and a frigate and corvette sunk." A despatch from Warsaw of the 16th inst. states that 15,000 men had marched from Kischeneff to Odessa, where a visit from the Allied fleets is feared.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

#### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Nov. 17	29.330	46.5	33.8	41.2	— 1.3	98	N.N.E.	0.15
" 18	29.605	44.2	38.3	41.0	— 1.4	78	N.E.	0.11
" 19	29.972	43.2	34.5	38.7	— 3.5	86	N.N.E.	0.60
" 20	30.116	42.2	34.7	37.9	— 4.1	87	N.N.E.	0.02
" 21	29.829	44.2	35.4	38.5	— 3.4	72	S.W.	0.20
" 22	28.945	44.0	33.2	37.0	— 4.8	91	W.S.W.	0.00
" 23	29.047	37.5	30.4	33.4	— 8.3	95	S.W.	0.00

*Note.*—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.33 inches at the beginning of the week, to 30.11 inches by the 20th; decreased to 28.99 inches by the 22nd; and increased to 29.05 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.532 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 38.2°, being 3.8° below the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years. The effect of this cold weather is exhibited in the following article on the health of London.

The range of temperature during the week was 16.1°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 17th, and the lowest on the 23rd.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 8.8°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of half an inch.

The weather, on the 18th and 19th, was fine, and the sky partially covered with cloud; the rest of the week was dull, and the sky overcast. *Lewisham, November 24, 1854.* JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1293 children were registered within the metropolitan districts, being 109 below the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years: of these, 666 were boys, and 627 were girls, being 49 and 60 below their respective averages. The number of deaths during the week was 1309: the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, is 1126; therefore the present return shows a mortality considerably greater than usual, which is probably attributable to the increased cold lately experienced, the mean temperature of the last week being about 5° lower than the average. During the week 12 deaths were caused by cholera.

**DR. JACOB AND THE GOVERNORS OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.**—According to the terms of a previous announcement, a meeting of the Governors of Christ's Hospital was held on Tuesday, to take into consideration the sermon lately preached by the rev. the Head Master before the boys. As it is not the practice of the Governors to admit reporters to their meetings, we have no means of giving to our readers a detailed account of what transpired; but we learn from the *Sun* that an amendment, moved by Mr. McGeachy, to the effect, "That the thanks of the court be given to Dr. Jacob for his excellent and well-timed sermon," was carried by a very large majority. The result of the day's proceedings, therefore, is in favour of Dr. Jacob, who is, consequently, triumphantly established in his office.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—The attractions here have just been increased by the addition of a new entertainment descriptive of the rise and progress of America, illustrated by a succession of dissolving views; besides a selection of national music by Tyrolean Minstrels, and a series of views of St. Petersburg, Moscow, &c.; together with the costumes of the inhabitants of Russia. The whole is very successful.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FOUR million of Minié rifle ball cartridges were forwarded from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Friday week, for use in the Crimea.

On Sunday afternoon, the 90th Light Infantry embarked at Kingstown, on board the *Europa*, for the Crimea. The *Europa* arrived from Liverpool at daybreak on Sunday morning, and at twelve o'clock the regiment marched out of the Royal Barracks, preceded by two bands, in admirable spirits and condition. Their progress to the railway station was a perfect ovation; the immense crowds that accompanied them cheered enthusiastically, and on their arrival at the Kingstown terminus the scene was repeated. The embarkation took place without any accident. The *Europa* sailed at six o'clock on Sunday evening for her destination.

RECRUITING for both services is progressing rapidly. At Liverpool, the number of newly-made soldiers is on the average, 150 per day. On Thursday 170 recruits were "passed." The 79th Highlanders have been recruiting in Aberdeen for the last few weeks with great success. No fewer than fifty young men have entered the service since the 1st of November. The Militia Regiments in the north are picking up numbers of volunteers.

The Royal Mail steam-ship *Tamar*, recently arrived at Southampton from the West Indies, has been taken up by the Government for the conveyance of troops to the Crimea, and is to be prepared for sea with all dispatch. The directors of the West India Mail Company have issued a notice that, in consequence of the requirements of the Government, no cargo can for the present be taken on the Brazil route, nor on the West India route after the 2nd of December, until further notice.

SOME changes have taken place in reference to the regiments of the line lately ordered to the Crimea. The following is a correct list:—The 17th from Gibraltar, the 34th from Corfu, the 62nd from Malta, the 68th from Gallipoli, the 71st Light Infantry (1st Battalion) from Corfu, the 89th from Gibraltar, and the 97th from Athens.

### THE CHARGE OF THE SCOTS GREYS.

THE Sketch which our Artist has given of this brilliant episode in the action of Balaklava, represents the moment when the command was given to charge the Russian columns, which had by that time begun their wheeling about, or movement of conversion, the best time for throwing them into disorder. When the word "Charge!" has been given in such a case, no attempt is any longer made to maintain order. Every one dashes forward at the quickest possible pace; the bravest men and the swiftest horses going ahead as in a race. It is this sort of pell-mell onset that the Sketch represents. The result of the gallant charge is thus graphically described by one who looked down upon the exciting scene from one of the neighbouring hills:—

The numbers opposed to the Scots Greys were in the proportion of six to one; and the enemy, opening their ranks before the gallant Greys, received them in their midst, and then closed in upon them. For several minutes the bearskins disappeared from sight, but at last the belligerent circle sprang asunder, similar to a bursting shell, and the red coats appeared, driving before them, in headlong flight, the routed enemy. The struggle had been a fearful one, and at first the Russians, encouraged by their formidable numerical superiority fought furiously. Daunted, and at length routed by the heroic bravery of these 230 British sabres, the enemy galloped back in disorder towards the captured redoubts. The Greys were, of course, unable to pursue light cavalry; but had our light horse taken the flying Russians in the flank, as was very feasible, not only would the enemy have been cut off from the main body, and either captured or destroyed, but also the catastrophe, which occurred later, would have been avoided. As it was, the Russian cavalry rejoined the infantry, and an hour later took up a position in a valley dominated by the conquered redoubts. The loss sustained by the Greys was trifling in killed, but very few escaped without a wound of some kind. Colonel Darby Griffith was slightly wounded in the head by a ball. He was taken into Balaklava, when the wound was dressed, and in the afternoon he again took the command of his gallant regiment. Major Clarke, upon whom the command devolved, in the absence of Colonel Darby Griffith, received a sabre-cut in the back of the neck, which did not, however, prevent him from keeping to his horse;—the latter, by the way, received from the same sabre which had wounded his master a fearful slash across the tail-joint, which had nearly severed it. Cornet Pendergast was struck in the foot by a ball. Never in the annals of the Scots Greys had they greater odds to encounter and to conquer.





THE ACTION AT BALACLAVA.—CHARGE OF THE SCOTS GREYS, OCTOBER 25.





SORTIE OF THE RUSSIANS FROM SEBASTOPOL, OCTOBER 26.





L'OBIGATOR.

"VIRAGO."

"EURYDICE."

"PIQUE."

NAVAL ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN FORT OF PETROPAULOVSKI.

### NAVAL ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN FORT OF PETROPAULOVSKI.

THE Allied squadron in the Pacific has attacked the Russian fort of Petropaulovski, in Kamtschatka, destroyed two batteries, and taken three vessels—one of them the *Sitka*, a merchantman, carrying ten guns, and having on board six Russian officers, and a cargo worth 200,000 dollars. Petropaulovski is situated on the eastern coast of Kamtschatka, near its southern extremity, in lat. 53° N., and long. 159° E. from Greenwich. It is a fortified town of some 2500 inhabitants, and is one of those advanced posts which, for the last half-century, it has been the policy of Russia to establish on the frontier of her dominions, in time of peace, for the convenience of her commerce; and, in time of war, as places from which operations by sea might be supported. The attack was made, under great disadvantages, on the 30th and 31st of August, and again on the 4th of September. The loss of the Allies has been stated to be sixty-four; but *L'Echo du Pacifique*, of October 15, states it thus:—"The total number of men killed, wounded, and left on shore, belonging to the French squadron, 98; of the English squadron, 111: total loss of the Allies, 209." Rear-Admiral Price was accidentally killed by a shot from a pistol in his own hand; and Capt. C. A. Parker, of the Marines, on board the *President*, has fallen in battle. The French have lost Lieutenant Lefebvre, of the *Eurydice*; and Ensign Guéquel, of the *Obligado*, left on shore, and Lieutenant Bourasset, of the *Eurydice*, killed in attempting to land.

The action was a very severe one, the English vessels alone are said to have fired 3000 balls. The loss on the side of the Russians was very heavy, but is not ascertained. The Russian frigate *Aurora*, of 44 guns, and the *Divina*, of 20 guns, were moored inside, and protected by sand-banks, behind which they operated as batteries, beyond the reach of the French and English.

The object of the fleet is said to have been not to take Petropaulovski, but to ascertain where the Russian fleet was. If this is so, they have certainly succeeded, and have learned the important fact that the Russian fleet is all in harbour at the mouth of the river Aznook, which the Russians have taken possession of, and that therefore there is no immediate danger to English vessels in the Pacific. The combined fleet had no troops to disembark, and the season being so far advanced, they concluded to sail for San Francisco, where the French squadron arrived on the 3rd ult. The English vessels had gone to Vancouver's Island, but were expected to join the French in a few days.

The *San Francisco Times*, of the 11th ult., speaking of the Allied squadron, says, "It would, we suppose, be recruited by the addition of the *Amphitrite* and *Trincomalee*, which, with the French corvettes *Artemise*, now cruising on our coast, the combined fleet of five British and four French will then probably proceed to Petropaulovski and complete the work."

**FRENCH ENTHUSIASM.**—We shall have an assault—that is decided. General Canrobert has issued an order of the day which has excited great enthusiasm. You cannot figure to yourself the order of the troops. They are not only full of fiery enthusiasm, but are mad—nobly mad! An immense cry of joy greeted the order of the day; the soldiers threw their caps in the air; shook each other by the hand, embraced each other. The spectacle was one which I shall never forget as long as I live. The General-in-Chief invited all the men who desired to form part of the columns of assault to inscribe their names. There was a great rush, each man wishing to arrive first; and, in a short time, 8000 names were inscribed. That was too many; General Canrobert only wanted 4000. How can I describe to you the grief of those who had to be struck out of the lucky list? I wish to exaggerate nothing; but many of these poor soldiers had tears in their eyes. "Ore nom, Capitaine!" said one of my company. "I have been wounded five times in Africa, and again at the Alma, and am set down for a decoration, and yet I am not to go! Ore nom, I have no luck! Recommend me, I pray you, to the General!" I had great difficulty in calming the man by telling him that we should have our part to play in the great day. A deputation of those who have no luck has solicited from the General-in-Chief the honour of following the first column; they state that they have received a positive promise that they shall do so. The men are now engaged in sharpening their bayonets, cleaning their muskets, and carefully examining their gunlocks. Some, however, find time to think of their country and their family, and the *savans* of the company have been placed in requisition by those who cannot write. How many of these poor devils will be dead before the letters reach France! I forgot to state that the columns of assault have been formed and the officers designated. I do not name them to you, in order not to cause disquietude in families. The command of the columns of attack has been reserved to Prince Napoleon.—*Letter of a French Officer*, Oct. 3.

**THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.**—On Thursday, at half-past one, a grand *feu-de-joie* was fired from the guns in St. James's-park, in honour of the success of the British arms at Inkerman.

### INCIDENTS AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.

#### THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE.

It had rained almost incessantly the night before, and the early morning gave no promise of any cessation of the heavy showers which had fallen for the previous four-and-twenty hours. Towards dawn a heavy fog settled down on the heights and on the valley of the Inkerman. The pickets and men on outlying posts were thoroughly saturated, and their arms were wet, despite their precautions; and it is scarcely to be wondered at if there were some of them who were not quite so alert as sentries should be in face of an enemy; for it must be remembered that our small army is almost worn out by its incessant labours, and that men on picket are frequently men who have had but a short respite from work in the trenches or from regimental duties. The fog and vapours of drifting rain were so thick as morning broke that one could scarcely see two yards before him. At four o'clock the bells of the churches in Sebastopol were heard ringing drearily through the cold night air; but the occurrence has been so usual, it excited no particular attention. During the night, however, a sharp-eyed sergeant on an outlying picket of the Light Division heard the sound of wheels in the valley below, as though they were approaching the position up the hill. He reported the circumstance to Major Banbury; but it was supposed that the sound arose from ammunition-carts or arabas going into Sebastopol by the Inkerman road. No one suspected for a moment that enormous masses of Russians were creeping up the rugged sides of the heights over the valley of Inkerman on the undefended flank of the Second Division.

#### OUR PICKETS FALL BACK.

It was a little after five o'clock this morning when Brigadier-General Codrington, in accordance with his usual habit, visited the outlying pickets of his own brigade of the Light Division. It was reported to him that "all was well," and the General entered into some conversation with Captain Pretyman, of the 33rd Regiment, who was on duty on the ground, in the course of which it was remarked that it would not be at all surprising if the Russians availed themselves of the gloom of the morning to make an attack on our position, calculating on the effects of the rain in disarming our vigilance and spoiling our weapons. The Brigadier, who has proved a most excellent, cool, and brave officer, turned his pony round at last, and retraced his steps through the brush-wood towards his lines. He had only proceeded a few paces when a sharp rattle of musketry was heard down the hill, and on the left of the pickets of the Light Division. It was here that the pickets of the Second Division were stationed. General Codrington at once turned his horse's head in the direction of the firing; and in a few moments galloped back to turn out his division. The Russians were advancing in force upon us! Their grey great-coats rendered them almost invisible, even when close at hand. The pickets of the Second Division had scarcely made out the advancing lines of infantry, who were clambering up the steep sides of the hill through a drizzling shower of rain, ere they were forced to retreat by a close sharp volley of musketry, and were driven up towards the brow of the hill, contesting every step of it, and firing as long as they had a round of ammunition on the Russian advance. The pickets of the Light Division were assailed soon afterwards, and were also obliged to retreat and fall back on their main body; and it was evident that a very strong sortie had been made upon the right of the position of the Allied armies, with the object of forcing them to raise the siege, and, if possible, of driving them into the sea.

#### HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING—BRITISH PLUCK.

The enemy's columns continued to push forward, trying to overwhelm the British regiments with their superior numbers. Discharges took place here at ten and fifteen paces, and gradually the conflict became a hand-to-hand one. The Russians would push on, covered with their superior fire, and were met and driven back at the point of the bayonet. Concentrating their massive columns, they would in their turn bear down with the steel upon the weak British lines, and then a fearful struggle would ensue. In every ravine a separate action was going on. One British regiment was making face against a column of 4000 or 5000 Russians, sometimes surrounded and having to bayonet its way from the pressing foe, at other times driving back the enemy like a flock of sheep, and then in its turn being repulsed, from sheer want of strength. Thus did the contest continue for three hours. The loss here was necessarily great, from the personal nature of the contest. British bayonets and the *Minté* alone sustained this unequal struggle, where every mounted officer was either killed, or lost one or two horses. Our officers did great havoc, when surrounded in the *mille*, with their revolvers; and many had to cut their way out at the point of the sword. Brigadier-General Pennefather commanded here with great coolness. From the nature of the ground, no generalship could prevail. It is alone to the undying pluck of the officers and the men that we are indebted for preservation. To the survivors generally, not the slightest credit for the display of any military talent is due. It was essentially a struggle between pluck and confidence, against obstinacy backed by numbers.

### THE BAYONET CHARGE.

It has been doubted by military historians if any enemy have ever strolled a charge with the bayonet, but here the bayonet was often the only weapon employed in conflicts of the most obstinate and deadly character. We have been prone to believe that no foe could ever withstand the British soldier wielding his favourite weapon, and that at Malda alone did the enemy ever cross bayonets with him; but at the battle of Inkerman not only did we charge in vain—not only were desperate encounters between masses of men maintained with the bayonet alone—but we were obliged to resist, bayonet to bayonet, the Russian infantry again and again, as they charged us with incredible fury and determination. The battle of Inkerman admits of no description. It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguinary hand-to-hand fights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults—in glens and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote dells, hidden from all human eyes, and from which the conquerors, Russian or British, issued only to engage fresh foes, till our old supremacy, so rudely assailed, was triumphantly asserted, and the battalions of the Czar gave way before our steady courage and the chivalrous fire of France.

### HOW BRAVELY THE GUARDS FOUGHT.

At the right angle formed by the heights, and slanting off along the course of the Tchernaya, a small battery, having embrasures for two guns, had been constructed by our Engineers. This small work, called "Sandbag Battery," had only been established when the enemy had erected some threatening work in the direction of Inkerman. Upon the Russians discontinuing these works, the two 18-pounders which had been mounted on Sandbag battery were taken away, and the battery left without guns. The Russians, in great strength, now assailed this redoubt, and the line of heights flanking the valley. The Guards advanced to repel them, and a dreadful struggle took place. Four times were the Guards driven from the battery, and four times did they repulse the enemy and regain their position. More than half of the Guards who entered action fell here; but around them lie heaps of the enemy. About this redoubt alone not less than 1500 Russian corpses have been counted. The killed were literally heaped one upon another, and most were shot through the head. The position of the Guards became every instant more critical. Fresh masses of the enemy had advanced between their lines and the Second Division, thus taking them in the rear. Pressed by this new foe, the Guards prepared to fall back, contesting every inch of ground, when another Russian column, which had ascended the height below their position, now attacked them on the flank. They were thus simultaneously assailed in the rear and right flank. Nothing remained but to break their way through at the point of the bayonet. The Russians evidently considered the Guards either doomed to destruction or to capture, for they gave a tremendous cheer, or rather a drunken yell, which was taken up by the whole Russian army, and sustained for full ten minutes. The Guards, undaunted by their horrible position, back to back fought their way out of the surrounding masses, and were now rejoined by part of the Fourth Division (the twentieth part of the 63rd, and two companies of the 46th), under Sir George Cathcart. Another of the fearful hand-to-hand struggles which characterised this sanguinary day again took place at this spot. Opposed to these 1800 Englishmen were more than 3000 Russians, animated with great courage, and confident in their superior numbers. Our troops met the attack, and the bayonet or butt-end of the musket repelled the foe when the closeness of the quarters prevented the use of fire-arms. Sir George Cathcart was at the head of his men, encouraging them with his undaunted bravery, when a bullet struck him in the breast, breaking, it is said, a little Cross of the Bath, attached to a ribbon round his neck. Sir George continued to advance, and when at five paces from the enemy a second bullet struck him mortally, and the brave old hero fell dead from his horse. His body was recovered mutilated with bayonet wounds. Colonel Charles Seymour, Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Fourth Division, fell by the side of Sir George, shot through the heart. The Russians had the brutality also to transfix the body three times with the bayonet. Major Maitland, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, received at the same time a severe wound. After a rigid struggle against the superior number of the enemy, who was bringing up fresh battalions every instant, a welcome sight offered itself to our brave men. On the crest of the hill dashed the well-known red garments of the Zouaves, and before the enemy had recovered from his surprise at this timely succour to our weakened lines, these splendid soldiers were amongst them. Then, advancing at *pas de charge* along the ridge of the heights flanking the valley, appeared a strong column of French infantry (chiefly of the Foreign Legion). The Russians, wearied already at the deadly struggle they had sustained with our little band, drew back, and the musketry, which the French now poured in incessantly, took frightful effect in their confused ranks. The English and French drove them to the redoubt, and down the hill into the valley below.



## DEATH OF GENERAL STRANGWAYS.

About half-past nine o'clock Lord Raglan and his Staff were assembled on a knoll, in the vain hope of getting a glimpse of the battle which was raging below them. Here General Strangways was mortally wounded, and I am told he met his death in the following way:—A shell came right in among the Staff. It exploded in Captain Somerset's horse, ripping him open: a portion of the shell tore off the leather overalls of Captain Somerset's trousers; it then struck down Captain Gordon's horse, and killed him at once; and then blew away General Strangways' leg, so that it hung by a shred of flesh and a bit of cloth from the skin. The poor old General never moved a muscle of his face. He said merely in a gentle voice, "Will any one be kind enough to lift me off my horse?" He was taken down and laid on the ground, while his life-blood ebbed fast, and at last he was carried to the rear. But the gallant old man had not sufficient strength to undergo an operation; and ere two hours he had sunk to rest, leaving behind him a memory which will ever be held dear by every officer and man of the army.

## DUTCH COURAGE OF THE RUSSIANS.

The general voice of the Allied army is one most sanguine of success; they do not believe that the men who came on on Sunday with that drunken howl, between a moan and a shout, can for a moment stand before us. Every appeal, both to their fanaticism and their passions, seems to have been made by the Russian leaders during the earlier part of the night before the battle; the churches of Sebastopol were observed to be lighted, and their bells to be tolling as for a solemn service; nor was the material excitement of a large issue of spirits omitted. Their bearing was that of an army under the influence of religious and sensual frenzy.

## THE RUSSIAN LOSS.

Even the *Russe Invalide* admits, in an official report, that the Russian loss on the 5th November was 42 officers and 2969 men killed, and 200 officers and 5791 men wounded; giving a total of 9008 killed and wounded. The number of prisoners taken by the Allies is not given. There seems good reason to believe that Lord Raglan's estimate of the enemy's loss—15,000 men—was not exaggerated.

## WINTER IN THE CRIMEA.

It is believed that the Allied troops will winter in the Crimea. Every preparation is making for keeping them housed as comfortably as possible under the circumstances. Wooden huts are to be sent out, and everything done to enable them to keep out the cold. Stone is in such plenty on the ground occupied by the troops, that they can easily construct small huts of stone, with the tents they now use for roofs, and so constructed fires can be made, and heat kept up to any degree they may want.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART.

The death of the popular and accomplished member for Marylebone occurred at Stockholm on the 17th inst. The immediate cause was cold caught after a severe attack of typhoid cholera.

His Lordship was the only son of John, first Marquis of Bute, by Frances, his second wife, daughter of Thomas Coutts, Esq., of the Strand, banker, and grandson of John, Earl of Bute, the favourite and Minister of King George III. He was born January 4, 1803, and married, in 1824, Christiana-Alexandrine-Egypta, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, brother of the Emperor Napoleon I.; and by her (who died at Rome, May 19, 1847) had an only son, Paul Amadeus Francis Coutts, late an officer in the army.

In 1823 his Lordship graduated M.A. at Christ's College, Cambridge; and in 1830 first entered Parliament as member for Arundel, which borough he continued to represent until 1837. In 1847 he became M.P. for Marylebone.

Lord Dudley Stuart will long be remembered for his noble exertions in the cause of Poland and her exiled patriots. In all questions touching the liberty of the subject, the member for Marylebone was arrayed on the side of the people.

## PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES.

This distinguished philosopher died at his residence, at Wardie, near Edinburgh, on Saturday last, in the 49th year of his age. It is not too much to say, that science has lost a nobler son during the present century; and there are none who enjoyed the advantages of his teaching, or the honour of his friendship, but will deeply feel the calamity which has befallen them. At a very early age, as a student in the University of Edinburgh, he gave strong evidence of talents of a very superior order. The Botanical Society of Edinburgh—one of the most flourishing scientific bodies in the kingdom—owes its origin to the late Professor, and a few of his fellow students, more than one of whom were his late colleagues. Though Natural History, with the adjunct sciences of Botany, Geology, and Comparative Anatomy, were Professor Forbes' leading pursuits, he was no less distinguished by all the accomplishments which become a gentleman and a man of letters. After delivering a course of extra-academic lectures of Natural History, he proceeded to the East, as Naturalist to a scientific expedition. To this expedition are due not a few important contributions to science, and, we have to regret it, the early death of the Professor. Returning to London, he, with credit to himself and advantage to the University, occupied the Chair of Botany in King's College. The Geological Society acknowledged his high merit by electing him to every honorary office which it could confer; and, on the establishment of the School of Practical Geology and Designs, he was at once put at the head of the Palaeontological department. The admirable arrangement of British fossils in the Museum, in Jernyn-street, is a portion of the fruits of his labours in this situation. Last April, on the death of the venerable Professor Jameson, Professor Forbes, to the delight of every one who knew him, had the appointment conferred upon him. In May he commenced the usual summer course of lectures, and by his energy, his clearness, and his comprehensive views, did much to revive and strengthen in Edinburgh the taste for natural history. Though suffering from disease, he, on the 2nd of the present month, again opened his class; but could only continue for six days. He died, after nine days' illness, leaving a blank in the University of Edinburgh which it will be difficult to fill up.

Next week we shall engrave a Portrait of the lamented Professor; to be accompanied by a more detailed account of his invaluable services to science.

**ERRATUM.**—In our notice of Lieut.-Gen. Ewart, in the Obituary of last week, for "Count Wartenleben," read "Count Von Wartenleben."

**WILLS.**—The will of Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., is of considerable length, disposing of £60,000 personality. Sir Charles Hulse, Bart., has left £90,000 in personality. Joseph Senior, Esq., of Dalton-lodge, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, £60,000. The Rev. Orfeur William Kilvington, formerly Vicar of Bignoll, York, but late of Hatfield, £50,000. Andrew James, Esq., of London, £30,000. Major-General Charles Middleton, of Maidstone, £12,000. Lady Shadwell, widow of the late Chancellor, £12,000.

**CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.**—Thirteen public institutions in the metropolis are benefited £1000 each, under the will of the late John Birchall, Esq., of Notting-hill-terrace, formerly silk-mercier, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-one, and has left personality estimated at £80,000. The societies are as follows:—The Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors; School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's-circus; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; Westminster Hospital; Magdalen Hospital; Lock Hospital; London Fever Hospital; City of London Truss Society; Middlesex Hospital; Charing-cross Hospital; Asylum for Idiots, Highgate; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; Hospital for the Cure of Cancer, Westminster; and to the following £500 each—Houseless Poor Society, Broad-street, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Henry Briggs, Esq., of Cheltenham, has bequeathed to the Cheltenham General Hospital, the St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and to the Middlesex Hospital, £500 each.—Miss Ann Baldwin, of Frederick-street, Birmingham, has left to the General Birmingham Hospital, £100; the Bluecoat School, at Birmingham, £100; and to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Blind Asylum, and the General Dispensary, and other institutions at Birmingham, small bequests.

The principal telegraphic-office in Switzerland is that of Basle. It forwards to the interior of the country from 2000 to 3000 despatches; and to France, England, Belgium, Holland, and a great part of Germany, no less than 2000 despatches per month.

**THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**—The first acquisition of land in Lincolnshire for distribution amongst the members, being the twentieth estate bought for the society, has just been made at Alford, on the Great Northern Railroad, about half-way between Boston and Hull, and about six miles from the sea.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

The newspaper-press has lost an able man in the death of Mr. Frederick Knight Hunt, known and respected among authors as the editor of the *Daily News*, and to whom that journal has just paid, we are glad to observe, a high, and well-deserved eulogium. It has been too common a custom among editors to ignore the editorial existence of their brethren no longer alive in the flesh. Thus, if we remember rightly, the *Times* suffered the late Thomas Barnes to sink into his grave at Kensal-green without a paragraph of regret. When Gifford died, the next *Quarterly Review* had nothing to say about the loss that journal had sustained; and critics are quarrelling with the bare account in the *Times* of the late Samuel Phillips. There was a period in our literature, when connection with a newspaper was thought to be discreditable. Then it was, of course, desirable that names should be concealed. Now the newspaper-press, to use the title of Mr. Hunt's book, is a *fourth estate*, and the names of the editors of the best journals may be easily ascertained by any one at all curious on the point. We should be sorry, indeed, to arrive at a time when the name of the writer of every article was known within twenty-four hours of its publication—but the case of a writer no longer alive is materially different;—by giving publicity to his labours, with his name to them, when he is no more, and when such labours demand to be thus noticed, we are rendering justice to a writer who deserves to be remembered. We never pass the grave of Tom Barnes, in Kensal-green, without contrasting the falling condition of his marble monument with the once well-known reputation of the writer whose remains it is designed to protect—an author whose articles, from day to day, were read less than fifteen years ago with avidity throughout the whole civilised world.

Our readers will regret to learn that Mr. Lockhart is so unwell that fears have been entertained, even by the most sanguine of his friends, of his ultimate recovery. He is at Abbotsford, with his only child, Mrs. Hope Scott.

Mr. Macaulay, we are told, has made an important discovery of a mass of Stuart papers relating to a period immediately anterior to the death of Queen Anne. This discovery will, while adding to the value and importance of what he is about, delay, at the same time, the long-looked-for day when two new volumes are to appear.

The veteran Lord Brougham has, we are glad to learn, undertaken to collect and edit his works—including, we believe, his speeches and orations. They will appear in a series of monthly volumes, and will be published by the enterprising firm of Griffin and Co., publishers to the University of Glasgow.

A private subscription has been set on foot for the purpose of marking the grave, in Sydenham churchyard, of Samuel Phillips. The subscription is restricted to one hundred subscribers of a guinea each; and the treasurer is Mr. Bartley, the celebrated actor, 11, Woburn-square, by whom subscriptions will be received. The sum to which the subscription is limited will not allow of any "storied urn" or "animated bust;" but it is sufficient to mark the grave of an author too early removed from among us.

A curious literary and antiquarian controversy is waging at present about the date of publication of the first edition of the "Dunciad;" and the editor of "Notes and Queries" having undertaken to determine the question, has invited his different subscribers to entrust him with any early editions they may possess. The invitation has been responded to, and Mr. Thoms, the editor, is almost buried under early editions, containing the celebrated plates of the Owl and the Ass. Mr. Croker has sent his early editions; Mr. Cunningham has done the same; and Mr. Dilke is sending his. Not a day passes without a Parcel's Delivery of Owls and Asses at the door of the publisher of "Notes and Queries," in Fleet-street. Could Pope have foreseen such an inquiry, he would have hitched editor and senders into an imperishable couplet. But would he have been content with two lines? The whole proceedings remind us of a couplet already in the poem:—

Silence, ye wolves! whilst I altho to Cynthia howls,  
Making night hideous. Answer him, ye owls!

The news from the North of the death of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart has been received with something more than regret by literary men. His Lordship was not, it is true, an author—not even a noble author; but he had a love for authors, and was seldom happier than when he was immediately among them. Much was expected from Lord Dudley, for his Lordship possessed all the Bute Papers, and was well versed in the history of the early part of the reign of George III. There was a chance, it was thought, that when his love of politics had somewhat subsided, he would have found leisure to prepare the Bute Papers for publication, and to have completed an important portion of the State Papers of England between 1755 and 1785. We trust that they will yet be given to the public, with the remaining letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu which his Lordship is said to have possessed.

The deeds of heroic daring and endurance described in Lord Raglan's despatches, and in all the letters from the seat of war, call to mind a reply made by the great Duke of Marlborough to Queen Anne. When her Majesty at Court complimented the Duke on his great success, his Grace modestly replied, "Madam, while I have the honour to command troops that will march up close enough to the enemy to brush their whiskers without firing, I can never lose a battle." The saying is to be found in "Ben Victor's Letters," and Victor was the friend of Sir Richard Steele, who was to have written the life of the great Duke.

PRINCE LEININGEN and Captain Burgoyne, both wounded in the Crimea, arrived at Southampton, in the steam-ship *Nabia*, on Thursday morning.

The Earl and Countess of Erroll have arrived in London, from the seat of war. His Lordship's wounds are progressing satisfactorily.

The youthful Viscount Hood has been appointed to the Ensigny in the Grenadier Guards, left vacant by the promotions consequent on the death in action of his uncle, the Hon. Francis Grosvenor Hood. Lord Hood is in his seventeenth year.

**RUSSIAN SPIES.**—A strange incident is said to have taken place to-day in our lines, which, if true, shows the astonishing astuteness of the enemy, and want of presence of mind on the part of our officers. A man in the uniform of a French officer sauntered coolly through our lines to-day, was civil and polite to all he met, entered into conversation with those who were walking about, smoked, and chatted, and laughed, and at last got into a sort of discussion respecting the strength and weakness of our position in the rear towards Balaklava. Nothing doubting, our officers expressed their opinions freely; pointed out our weak points, and spoke plainly of the difficulties of our position. At length an officer, and spoke of the strange and curious idiom of the *soi-disant* Frenchman, which in any one but a Frenchman would have excited no suspicion; but still he was afraid of making a mistake, and had no device ready at hand to test the truth. However, he sent off to Sir Colin Campbell to say he suspected there was a Russian spy among them. The supposed Frenchman was not to be caught so easily. His quick eye detected the despatch of the messenger, and so he gradually drew off from our line towards the valley, but in a manner so natural as to perplex those to whom the officer had communicated his misgivings; and, when he had gained a good offing, he quickened his pace into a run, and got away into the Russian lines, leaving his late comrades gazing open-mouthed after him! It argued no common coolness and audacity to undertake such a mission, for had the gentleman in question been captured, he would assuredly have been hanged as a spy. The French executed speedily justice the other day on a spy, whom they found, disguised as a Tartar arabjee, within their lines, and shot him as soon as they had found out all they could from him. But these Russians are very *rusés*. The sentinel before the house of the Provost-Marshal in Balaklava was astonished to see a horse, with a sack of corn on its back, deliberately walking past him in the moonlight the other night. He went over to seize the animal, when the sack of corn suddenly became changed to a full-grown Cossack, who drove the spurs into his steed, and had vanished ere the sentry had recovered his speech.—*Letter from the Camp*, November 2.

## MUSIC.

The performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" last week, by Mr. Hullah, at St. Martin's Hall, has been followed by another performance of the same oratorio by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter-hall, on Monday evening. The martial character of this work (which was written in 1746, to celebrate the victory of Culloden) renders its production appropriate in the present state of public feeling, independently of the intrinsic excellence of the music—which, it is scarcely necessary to say, is of the highest order. The London Sacred Harmonic Society's performance was on a much larger scale than that of Mr. Hullah, but it did not, on that account, give a more complete idea of the grandeur and beauty of the work. We have more than once endeavoured to point out the prevalent mistake of supposing that, in choral and orchestral performance, the greatness of the effect corresponds with the numbers employed. The two Sacred Harmonic Societies endeavour to attract the public by bidding against each other; when the one announces a band and chorus of seven hundred performers, the other outbids it by announcing eight hundred. Except in music as slow and simple as a psalm tune, it is impossible for these unwieldy masses to move together with unity and precision. All the skill in the world on the part of the conductor could not make them do so, even were they all, individually, well-trained and competent performers. But this notoriously is not the case. Such multitudes of thoroughbred professional singers and players are not to be had; and the orchestra, consequently, is filled up by inefficient amateurs, without discipline or knowledge, who either do nothing at all, or do harm instead of good. This evil, we repeat, exists in both the Sacred Societies, but it is most felt where the numbers are the greatest. Musical amateurs are like volunteer soldiers—they are not amenable to discipline—they cannot stand long and persevering drills; they get tired, and take themselves off, and are succeeded by others like themselves; so that a portion of these enormous masses always consists of constantly-changing recruits. The performance on Monday evening was such as it has been before. Of those choruses where the voices moved together in plain harmony, and in slow time, the effect was frequently grand and solemn; but in the more intricate movements, where responsive points had to be closely taken up, there was the usual amount of indistinctness, wavering, and feebleness. The solo parts were, on the whole, well executed—the singers being Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Wells, Mr. Augustus Braham, Mr. Farquharson, and Mr. Seymour. Miss Birch was in excellent voice, and what is not always the case sang in perfect tune. She gave the beautiful airs, "Pious orgies," and "From mighty Kings," in a manner worthy of her reputation. Mr. Augustus Braham (who sang the same part last week) was again very successful. Mr. Farquharson is a promising singer, but he lacks fire, and his elocution is not sufficiently emphatic. Mr. Surman, who is most zealous and painstaking in the fulfilment of his duties as the conductor, received a gratifying testimonial of the good opinion of the society. In the course of the evening a deputation entered the orchestra, and their spokesman (one of the vice-presidents) presented him with a silver box containing 100 guineas, expressing at the same time the society's sense of his merit and service. Mr. Surman made a suitable reply, and this pleasant incident was much cheered by the crowded audience.

**MUSIC IN LEIPSI.**—At the Gewandhaus Concert, in celebration of the anniversary of the death of Mendelssohn, were performed Mozart's "Requiem," a suite of pieces by Sebastian Bach (the violin solo of which was finely played by Herr F. David), the fragments of Mendelssohn's "Christus," his "Lauda Sion," and Beethoven's third overture to "Leonora." Miss Stabach, who is engaged for the series of concerts, sang the soprano music with most exquisite taste, showing at once her intimate knowledge of sacred as well as secular music. We have no hesitation in saying that she is the best English soprano Germany has heard since Clara Novello.

## THE THEATRES.

**HAYMARKET.**—A new and original piece by Mr. Samuel Lover, who has taken the war of the Crimea for his subject, was produced on Saturday, under the title of "The Sentinel of the Alma." The plot consists of preparations for the battle, and certain representations of it, the Russian camp being the chief point of exhibition; the Generals in which are placed in various ridiculous lights; and, after the engagement, brought into prominence, with *Tippu Sultan*, an Irish sentinel, performed by Mr. Hudson, who also sings two songs with much effect. Some dissatisfaction was expressed with this little occasional drama on the first night; but it continued on the bills until Wednesday, and was very well received. Nor was there anything, either in the subject or structure, to merit condemnation. The dialogue was neat, sometimes witty, and the incidents were introduced with technical skill; while the acting of Mr. Hudson, in the Hibernian hero, and that of Mr. Compton, in the Russian Prince, deserved all the praise belonging to careful treatment and facile execution. It was withdrawn from the bills on Thursday.

**ADELPHI.**—Another new farce was produced on Monday, the "Railway Belle," the broad fun of which is very successful. The heroine, Julia Spruce (Miss Wyndham), presides over the refreshment-room with such grace, that she wins the hearts of officials and passengers. Among the last is one Samuel Greenhorn (Mr. Selby), who, to procure the pleasure of his acquaintance, gives no end of orders, and loads his carpet-bag with superfluous viands; and, on the dismissal of an enamoured waiter, supplies his place. More prudent considerations, however, give a turn to the affair. Having been seen in his disguise by the young lady to whom he is betrothed, the fear of losing her fortune induces him to compromise the affair with all parties concerned. The genius of the action and treatment of this piece is, in a word, extravagance; and Mr. Rogers, as *John Quick*, the discarded waiter, permitted no opportunity to pass off, thoroughly realising the absurdity intended.

## INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF CHARLES XIV., AT STOCKHOLM.

On the 4th of November the inauguration of Carl Johan's Statue took place, according to the prescribed form already published, the weather being most propitious for that purpose. The morning was wet, and the forenoon cloudy; but as midday approached, the sky became altogether clear.

The national banners of Sweden and Norway were planted on each side of the statue; and on each side of the base of the statue, likewise, stood the Staff of his Majesty; and again to the right of these the Councilors of the State; and to the left the Generals and other superior officers of the army. On three sides of the grand square, in which the Statue stands, were stationed troops from the different corps and regiments of the army—the Cadet Corps, the battalion of Grenadier Guards, and company of the Norwegian troop. The fourth side, in front of the north gallery, was occupied by the officers now present in the city, placed according to rank. The galleries were covered and ornamented with banners. Two immense military flags waved above the Royal tribune, where were seated the Queens and Princesses. The troops, with their respective colours; the numerous vessels in the harbour, with their flags displayed; the vast crowd of people who thronged all the avenues to the square and gazed from roofs and windows, produced the most festive appearance.

The troops took their places at half-past eleven o'clock, and immediately afterwards his Royal Highness the Crown Prince made his appearance on horseback, attended by his staff; and shortly before twelve, their Majesties the Queen and the Queen Dowager, with the Crown Princess and the Princess Eugenia. Exactly on the stroke of twelve his Majesty arrived on horseback, accompanied by the Princes Oscar and August; Count Gyldenstolpe, Counsellor of State; the Commander-in-Chief, General Lefren; and the Grand Governor, Count Hamilton, with his attendants.

His Majesty took his place immediately in front of the Statue, and spoke, in a distinct voice, the following noble and memorable words:—

Forty years are passed this day since the power and genius of Carl Johan erected a monument, the immovable foundation of which is laid upon the sea-embraced peninsula of the Scandinavian land, and the greatness of which knows no limits, because it constitutes the unimpeded advancement of two noble people on the path of virtue and honour. The union of Sweden and Norway created a new era for the North, which has so far been blessed by the benefits of peace and calm industry. The events of the future are concealed from human sight;—they lie in the almighty hand of God. May these kindred nations, by their guardianship of a common well-being, their sacrifices for the common honour, their courage in common danger, be always found worthy of the future, which is so affluent in promise. Thus will the free soil of Scandinavia bear rich harvests of increasing improvement and imperishable laurels. The memories of great men are perpetuated by human advancement.





PLATE PRESENTED TO THE REV. ALFRED WILLIAMS.

and obtain by that means their true, their highest homage. But gratitude behoves a noble people; and we are this day assembled for the celebration of its important festival. We cannot but raise our eyes with heartfelt emotion to the image of that King who, during his honourable and peaceful reign, invariably acted up to his beautiful motto—"The love of the people is my reward."

His Majesty, having spoken these words, gave the sign for the unveiling the Statue. The kingly glance, and earnest, familiar features of Carl Johan were then revealed. His Majesty drew his sword and bowed; all who stood round the Statue uncovered their heads; the troops presented arms; banners waved; and a salute was fired, not only from the shipping in the harbour, but from the Castle.

The singers of the Cadet Corps now came forward, and sang the hymn, "Let all people praise the Lord!" in which the military bands and all present joined.

After this the troops filed off, headed by the Crown Prince, in front of the Statue and the King in the following order:—the Cadet Battalion, the battalion of Grenadier Guards, the Norwegian Division, the

squadron from the collected army, the collected battalion, regiments of Guards, the Regiment of Södermanland, Life Guards on horseback, a division of the Norwegian Cavalry, and the Regiment of Swedish Artillery.

At the close of the ceremony the Royal personages retired from the scene.

Besides the great dinners at the Castle, his Majesty gave dinners also at the following places:—In the Lower Exchange-hall, to the officers of the private army, who had come hither for the occasion; in the barracks, to the privates of the garrison regiment, and the Royal Marines stationed here; to the officers of the Södermanland Regiment, which had come from Waxholm for the occasion, and returned thither the same evening; in the barracks, to the non-commissioned officers of the garrison of the capital; to the entire Cadet Corps at the Military Academy, at Carlsburg; to all the inmates of all the poor-houses and benevolent institutions of Stockholm, with 32 skilling banco to each person; besides refreshments at Mosebacke for all the non-commissioned officers of the private army who had come hither for the occasion; and at the Order of Neptune, to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Burgher Infantry and Cavalry, who had been called out for the day.

In the evening, the theatre being splendidly illuminated, a prologue was spoken, written by Professor Böttcher; after which the opera of "Fernando Cortez" was given. The amphitheatre and stalls were occupied by superior officials and officers; the third, fourth, and fifth tiers of boxes by the non-commissioned officers and men of the private army and in garrison—all specially invited by his Majesty. The first and second rows of seats were, for the most part, filled with ladies. When his Majesty the King and the Royal Family entered the Royal box, the "People's Song" was called for, and sung with enthusiastic acclamation.

#### TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. A. WILLIAMS.

SEVERAL members of the congregation of Berkeley Chapel, John-street, Berkeley-square, desirous of presenting their late minister with a parting testimonial of their respect, have had this excellent feeling embodied in an elegant group of plate, which has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Williams and Co. (late Catchpole and Williams), 223, Oxford-street. The design is taken from Isaiah xl.—"The peaceable kingdom of the Branch out of the root of Jesse"—and represents Peace, a female figure; and Truth beneath a fig-tree, with the wolf and the lamb together at her feet ("The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb"). The tree supports a glass dish, and the group is altogether a handsome centre-piece of table plate. It bears the following inscription:—

Presented, along with £300, to the Rev. Alfred Williams, by many of the members of the congregation of the Berkeley Chapel, on the occasion of his leaving; as a token of their high esteem for him personally, and of their entire satisfaction at the manner in which he had discharged his duties during a period of upwards of twenty years.—London, November, 1854.

#### STATUE OF THE POET WORDSWORTH.

SHORTLY after the death of the venerable poet-laureate, Wordsworth, in 1850, a subscription was commenced for the placing of his statue in Westminster Abbey—a fit location for the memorial of one whose poetic vocation lay in "the paths of peace," and in commemorating the simplicity of beautiful nature. The Statue has been ably executed in marble by Mr. Thripp: it represents the thoughtful poet seated; the only accessories being the simple flowers of which he loved to sing.

The Statue stands in the Baptistry of the Abbey Church,

and the following lines on baptism, from the poet's "Ecclesiastical Sonnets," are placed near it, as appropriate to the site:—

Blest be the Church, that watching o'er the needs  
Of infancy, provides a timely shower,  
Whose virtue changes to a Christian flower,  
A growth from sinful Nature's bed of weeds!  
Fittest beneath the sacred roof proceeds  
The ministration—while parental love  
Looks on, and Grace descendeth from above,  
As the high service pledges now, now pleads,  
There, should vain thoughts outspread their wings and fly  
To meet the coming hours of festal mirth,  
The tombs which hear and answer that brief cry,  
The infant's notice of his second birth,  
Recall the wandering soul to sympathy  
With what man hopes from Heaven, yet fears from Earth.

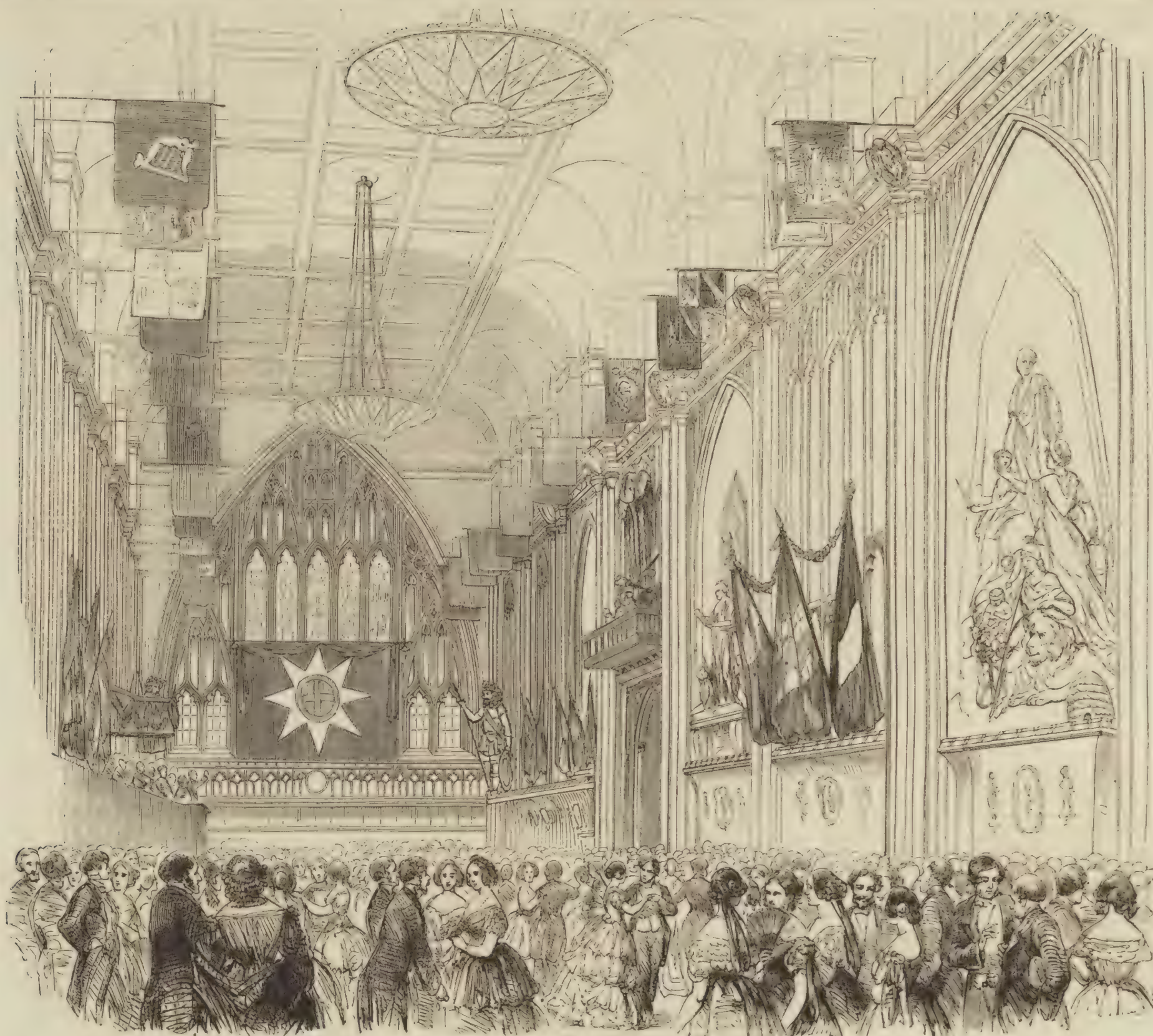


STATUE OF THE POET WORDSWORTH, JUST PLACED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF CHARLES XIV. (BERNADOTTE), JUST INAUGURATED AT STOCKHOLM.





BALL AT GUILDHALL, IN AID OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

### RESTORATION OF ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, ISLIP, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

This Church, which has just been restored throughout, was re-opened for Divine service on All Saints Day (Nov. 1). The former condition of the Church was deplorable. It was disfigured by high and inconvenient

pews, of all sizes; and an ugly west gallery blocked up the tower arch. The roofs were found to be so dilapidated as to be unsafe. The Church has been re-seated with low open seats of oak. The stonework to the arcades and windows has been repaired, and the walls re-plastered. The tower arch has been thrown open to the Church, and a new belfry floor constructed. A new carved oak pulpit has also been set up. The roofs of the nave, aisles, and the chancel, have been copied from the old examples, in oak from the Royal Forest of Whittlebury and farming woods in the county. A low carved screen divides the nave from the chancel, and on this screen is a brass lectern. The chancel seats are placed stall-wise, and seats are provided for the choir. The prayer-desk is placed within the chancel. At the back of the altar is a reredos, of Caen stone, formed by an enriched embattled cornice, terminated by carved angles, with scrolls, inscribed "Holy, Holy, Holy:" underneath are Minton's ornamental tiles. The brass standards for lighting the Church and the lectern are by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham. A stained glass window has been placed in the tower. It has been designed from old fragments found in one of the windows of the south aisle, and has been executed by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars.

In restoring the Church, it was designed to make a better provision for the accommodation of the parishioners, especially those of the poorer classes, which has been effectually done.

The works have been carried out under the superintendence, and from the designs, of Mr. W. Slater, architect, of New Adelphi-chambers, London; and executed by Mr. Whiting, builder, of Northampton.

### DENSHANGER NEW CHURCH.

This picturesque Church has just been completed at Denshanger, in the parish of Passenham and diocese of Peterborough, and consecrated by the Lord Bishop with the accustomed ceremony.

The new Church is of Early English design. At the west end it has a large and unusual gable turret, carried on a recessed arch with massive buttress abutments, and containing three bells—two below, and one above. The plan consists of a nave, chancel, and one aisle, on the north, with an open timbered porch on the south side. The east window is a triple lancet, of excellent proportions. The general face of the wall is of the stone found in the neighbourhood; and the dressings are of Bath stone.

The north aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade of four arches, with circular pillars. The interior arrangement consists entirely of open stings: the floor is of red and black Staffordshire tiles, and there is a handsome font of stone to the north of the centre aisle, facing the south door. In the chancel, which rises by three steps, is a plain altar-rail, and an altar-table covered with rich Utrecht velvet. The vestry is to the north of the chancel; and under it is a crypt, for the bier, ladders, and other church furniture.

The design of the building is by Mr. Benjamin Ferrey; and the contractor is Mr. Hailey, of Stony Stratford. The plans and specifications were highly approved by the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.

The amount of the original contract was £1777; and the money collected, including grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies, nearly £2000; in addition to which there have been presents made of

bells, altar-cloth, font, service-books, &c., amounting to £147. The purchase of land, law expenses, consecration fees, and extra charges, have caused the expenditure to exceed the receipts by upwards of £300. By the same liberality, however, which promoted the first undertaking, the payment of the deficiency has been guaranteed.

It may be right to mention that the mother church at Passenham, though carefully attended to, and kept in excellent repair—having been much adorned and beautified by the present Rector—is, nevertheless, too small for the accommodation of the parishioners, and too distant for convenience: affording only 200 seats, for a rapidly increasing population of more than 100 souls, and situated between two and three miles from the hamlet of Denshanger, in which the bulk of the population resides. The new Church, therefore, was much required.

Those by whom the good work was undertaken did not overlook the great duty of making proper provision for the poor, having regard to the Apostle's injunction—"My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of Glory, with respect of persons." For this purpose a pledge has been given to the Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing Churches, that the main body of this Church shall be, and continue to be, free and unappropriated, for the benefit of the poor, for ever.

The collections, after the two sermons on the day of consecration, amounted to £45 4s. 9d.—of which the sum of £1 9s. 6d. was in peace and farthings.



ISLIP CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, RESTORED.



DENSHANGER CHURCH.



Having distinguished himself at the battle of Narah, he was elevated to the rank of General of Brigade on the 18th of January 1860. He next took the command of a Brigade of Infantry and was attached as Aide-de-Camp to the Prince President of the Republic. On the 14th of January, 1863, he was appointed General of Division. Three months afterwards he was called to the command of a Division of Infantry at the Camp of Helfaut. He was next placed at the head of the First Division of the Army of the East, where he took an active part in the operation of the debarkation, and in contributing powerfully to the success at Alma, where he received a wound; and at the Battle of Inkerman, on November 5, while heading the impetuous charge of the Zouaves, he had a horse killed under him, and was slightly wounded.









LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN FOX BURGOYNE, G.C.B., FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY VICTOR PLUMIER.

GENERAL CANROBERT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH TROOPS IN THE CRIMEA.—(SEE PAGE 538.)

**LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN FOX BURGOYNE, G.C.B.**

This distinguished officer entered the corps of Royal Engineers, as Second Lieutenant, in the year 1798. His active military career commenced at the blockade of Malta and surrender of Valetta, in 1800. In 1806 he served with the army in Sicily; in the following year he proceeded to Egypt, and was present at the capture of Alexandria and the attack on Rosetta. Shortly afterwards he accompanied the expedition from Sicily, under Sir John Moore, destined for Portugal, and returned with it to England. He afterwards accompanied Sir John Moore's army to Sweden, and again to Portugal, and subsequently in the retreat to Corunna. In 1809 he joined the army in the Peninsula, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and remained with it till the conclusion of the war in 1814—being present at all the sieges, and most of the general actions. He conducted, as Commanding Royal Engineer, the siege of Burgos; at St. Sebastian, the conduct of the siege likewise devolved upon him, after the death of Sir E. Fletcher, who was killed in the trenches. Sir John was twice wounded; and has received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Nive; the silver war medal with three clasps for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and

Nivelle; and, at the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword was conferred upon him.

In 1814 Colonel Burgoyne accompanied the expedition to New Orleans as Commanding Engineer; and was present at the attack on that town, and capture of Fort Bowyer.

Throughout the Peninsular campaigns Sir John had been attached to the Third, or Fighting Division, at the express demand of Sir Thomas Picton. In 1815, when the army embarked for Flanders, that gallant officer again applied for Colonel Burgoyne's services. Unfortunately, the Master-General of the Ordnance was forced, by military etiquette, to refuse the application; the command of the Engineer department having been previously bestowed upon the late Sir Carmichael Smith, a junior officer to Colonel Burgoyne, and who would consequently, have been superseded in the command. He, however, joined the army of occupation in Paris in July, and remained with it until its return to England.

In 1826 Colonel Burgoyne accompanied the army to Portugal, under Sir W. Clinton, as Commanding Engineer; he returned with it to England; and, on his attaining the rank of Major-General, in 1837, he received the order of Knight-Commander of the Bath.

But eminent as this officer is in his military capacity, his civil

services have been no less distinguished. For fifteen years he held the appointment of Chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; thus associating his name with those great engineering operations, which have tended so much to ameliorate the condition of that country. In this responsible position he remained until 1845, when he was recalled to his military duties, being appointed to the important post of Inspector General of Fortifications, which he still occupies. This office, which has brought Sir John into constant and confidential communication with the Ministers of the Crown, enabled him to place vividly before them the defenceless state of the country; his representations on this subject drew from the Duke of Wellington his celebrated letter, which first aroused the attention of the public to a fact, which up to that time had been ineffectually urged upon the attention of successive Administrations.

At the time of the famine in Ireland in 1847, Sir John Burgoyne was selected, by Lord John Russell, as the person best fitted to organise and conduct the commission for the relief of the suffering population of that island—a task for which his intimate acquaintance with the country, general popularity, and requirements eminently qualified him.

The Brevet of 1851 made Sir John a Lieutenant-General; and shortly



SORTIE OF THE RUSSIANS FROM SEBASTOPOL.—GENERAL SIR DE LACY EVANS AND STAFF, OCTOBER 26





EUPATORIA.—(CUSTOM-HOUSE) QUARTERS OF CAPTAIN PAYNE'S DETACHMENT OF MARINES.



EUPATORIA.—RESIDENCE OF CAPTAIN BROCK.

afterwards the highest military decoration, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, was conferred upon him.

In February last, when it became evident that war was imminent, Sir John was sent by the Government to report upon the best means of defending Constantinople; the English and French Governments not having, at that time, decided upon sending to Turkey a sufficiently large force to undertake more active operations. His journey to Schumla, interviews with Omer Pacha, &c. must still be fresh in the memories of our readers. He returned to England again in April; but shortly afterwards, when the expedition to Sebastopol was decided upon, Sir John was appointed Lieutenant-General on the Staff of the army in Turkey, it being considered that his great military talents and experience would prove of essential aid in those important operations of which the Crimea is at present the theatre; and, as a proof of the beneficial nature of his counsels, we may mention the march to Balaklava, which, it is generally understood, was first suggested by Sir John, and of which the Commanders of the Allied armies, with that excellent judgment which has always characterised them, immediately perceived the advantage, and carried most successfully into execution.

#### EUPATORIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE public attention being directed to the more important events taking place at Sebastopol, a very small portion will, in all probability be diverted to the now insignificant place, Eupatoria. But the place will always possess a historical interest, as being the first port in the Crimea the invading force made. It was also supposed it would be the spot on which it would commence operations. As a place from whence supplies could be readily obtained, it was desirable that we should take possession of it; and, after the disembarkation of the troops in Kalamita Bay, a force consisting of 400 Royal Marines, 200 French, and 100 Turkish, was dispatched on the 18th September for the above purpose. No resistance was offered; but, under the direction of Captain Brock, R.N., an attempt was made to put the place in some state of defence against a surprise. This was the more necessary, as large parties of horse were said to be scouring the country, driving off the cattle.

After assisting at the disembarkation of the troops, re-shipping stores at Kalamita Bay, aiding in the removal of the sick and wounded at Alma, and proceeding with the fleet to the river Katscha, the *Leander* was ordered to Eupatoria for its protection. Here I found the *Jena* (French) and two Turkish line-of-battle ships.

The accompanying Sketches are representations of the principal points of occupation of the forces and places of interest: all of them, with the exception of the Jews' Synagogue, situated on the strand. The head quarters of the Marines were established in the Quarantine building, and grounds, not seen in any of the accompanying sketches. The residence of Captain Brock was that of a private individual, and is the best in the place. Captain Payne's quarters appears to be the Custom-house. That occupied by the French is some public building, but to what purpose devoted I have not been able to ascertain.

The Promenade was, no doubt, a place much resorted to by the fashionables of Eupatoria in its palmy days. It is small in extent, and apparently but recently planted with trees. The Church is distant but a few yards, and offers nothing worthy of notice. A few gaudy pictures of no merit are to be seen, of which the frames that contain them are of the most value.

The Jews' Synagogue and Schools possess some degree of interest. Unpretending as the Synagogue appears, its interior indicates that the Jews must be a comparatively wealthy body here. Within the porch is a paved passage, on one side planted with trees, leading to a tolerably large square, paved with marble, in the centre of which is a large monument of grey marble erected to the memory of the Emperor Alexander. Its height is about twenty feet, and it is surmounted by a gilt Russian eagle. The Jews pointed with some degree of pride to the fact of the monument being composed of three blocks only.

The monument is square in form, and on two of its sides are inscriptions—one in the Russian language, the other in Hebrew. On the left side of this square is a Synagogue (the principal one), on the right a smaller one. Proceeding from this square you enter a large quadrangle paved with marble. The walls were covered with inscriptions in the Hebrew language, which I understood to be memorials of their worthies. Amongst them, surmounted by the Russian eagle, was a monument to Catherine. By the side of this quadrangle was a small garden, in the centre of which was an alcove, with seats. Here, no doubt, they assemble before and after service, to enjoy the cool shade afforded by the vines which are trained over it. There was a sort of conservatory and a shady walk which ran round two sides of the garden.

The larger Synagogue is of respectable dimensions, and the chief place highly gilded. They took great pride in showing us a very beautiful manuscript on vellum of the Old Testament Scriptures, and explained to us that it was of great antiquity. It certainly was worthy



EUPATORIA.—JEWS' SYNAGOGUE AND SCHOOLS.

their pride, and merited all the care they took in preserving it. They showed us various copies of the Hebrew Scriptures, printed in London. The smaller Synagogue is of less pretensions, but a very neat and interesting building. In both there was a screened gallery for females. Joining this building were the schools.

Some days since, a large detachment of seamen and marines were sent on shore from the *Leander*. Her field-piece was also landed. The *Jena* and Turkish ships likewise landed large bodies of men, in expectation of an attack.

The place was further strengthened by the arrival of the *Firebrand* and *Arrow* and a detachment of 500 Turkish marines. The *Firebrand* landed four howitzers and a rocket party. Several rocket guns, in charge of Lieutenant Hood, of the *Arctusa*, have been planted on our outworks, and the works now assume a respectable appearance.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea speaks of various assaults having been made by the Russians in the neighbourhood of Eupatoria, who are said to be from 3000 to 4000 strong and who have killed and wounded several of our Tartar allies: a deep ditch, with a strong breast-work, has been cut across the level ground, in front of the northern and southern entrances, and guns have been planted in advantageous positions.

At the back of the town several strong redoubts have been erected and armed with field-pieces and rockets, and a large proportion of the force has been stationed in the immediate neighbourhood. The streets which debouch upon the steppe have been closed by strong barricades; and the general feeling of the garrison is, that they can now bid defiance to any number of cavalry who may venture an attempt to force an entrance.

#### TARTAR GUERRILLAS IN THE CRIMEA.

One important feature in the Crimean campaign, mentioned by the *Cologne Gazette*, which has not been much adverted to by any of the correspondents of the French and English newspapers, is the strong sympathy which continues to be manifested in favour of the Allies, by the Tartar population. According to the latest accounts in the *Cologne* paper, the Tartars of the Crimea have formed guerilla bands which harass the Russians very much by cutting off their supplies of ammunition and provisions.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, which seldom gives any news unfavourable to the Russians, gave a statement on the subject, with the accompanying comment—"More idiocy." The statement is, however, perfectly correct. An Austrian officer in the Crimea, unattached to any service there, has forwarded news to this effect to Vienna, and mentions in addition, that military law is being administered there with such severity and effect, that an incredible number of Tartars had been already put to death, having been captured whilst engaged in these parties.

In corroboration of this opinion a long official report has been quoted from the *Invalides Russes*, accompanied by an address from the Sheiks of the Tartar population to General Pestel, governor of the Tauride, in which they profess unalterable devotion to the Emperor, and deplore that some Tartars should have been guilty of treason and rebellion by aiding and abetting the Allies at Eupatoria. They further declare that these faithless rebels are worthy of and shall meet with punishment, the same being a breach of Mahomedan laws (?). The Sheiks who sign their names are the Mufti Seid Dschilil, president; Emir Seid Khilil, Cadi of the Tauride; and Seid-Abdul-Effendi, cadi of Simferopol. Then comes a petition from the delegates of the Noghaian Tartars, dated October 18, wherein they declare their devotion to the ruler of all the Russias, and beg, in proof thereof, to supply the armies with cattle, horses, and waggons, to a considerable amount. The Emperor, having perused these documents, has been pleased to express his satisfaction to the Mufti and his colleagues, and to accept the offers made by the Noghaian Tartars for the use of the army. As the delegates and the administrators are nominated by the Emperor, it may be said that the Russian Government has had certificates of popularity sent to it by its own functionaries.

#### THE SORTIE OF THE 26TH OF OCTOBER.

THE Russian prisoners relate that General Liders, thinking he had gained a victory in the battle of the 25th, sent a grandiloquent account of the affair to Sebastopol. Thereupon bells were rung, and "Te Deums" sung in all the churches; the Generals had double and triple rations of brandy given to the troops; they made speeches; they said, "You are mistaken if you think you are fighting against the English whom you saw at Alma. The troops before you are merely Turks. Our brethren attacked them yesterday in the plain of Balaklava. They beat them all, killed large numbers, and plundered the dead. If you try you can do as well as your brethren did yesterday, for the Turks are now discouraged. You can see they are Turks, for they wear grey coats; whereas, British soldiers, as you well know, have red coats." And what with the general joy, and the brandy, and the speeches, when a call for volunteers was made, whole battalions volunteered, anxious to kill the Turks and be sharers in the spoil. The poor fellows walked up bravely, never once expecting that our red-coated soldiers have great coats of dark grey to keep out the keen winds of the Crimean mountains. They went rejoicing, and came back sorrowful.



EUPATORIA.—THE PROMENADE.



EUPATORIA.—FRENCH HEAD-QUARTERS.



## DESPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

(From a London Gazette Extraordinary.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, NOV. 17.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received three despatches and enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace by General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 31.

My Lord Duke,—Adverting to that part of your Grace's despatch of the 10th instant, in which it is stated that her Majesty will be most anxious to receive such further accounts from me as may tend to relieve the affectionate anxiety of the friends of the wounded, I have the honour to acquaint your Grace that the Inspector-General of Hospitals has reported, from personal observation, that the majority of the wounded are making satisfactory progress, although there is too much reason to apprehend that, among such a number of severe and dangerous injuries, a certain proportion of casualties must occur—I have, &c.,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &amp;c.

RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 31, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—When I wrote to your Grace on the 28th inst., I was not in possession of the names of the officers of the Cavalry Division who had distinguished themselves in the action of the 25th.

I have now the honour to inclose a letter from Lieut.-General the Earl of Lucan, containing the list of those whose services entitle them to be specially mentioned, and I beg leave to recommend them to your Grace's notice. In the despatch to which I above refer, I had the honour to draw your Grace's attention to the conduct of Major-General the Earl of Cardigan and the Hon. Brigadier-General Scarlett.

I omitted in my despatch of the 28th September to state that when, in the battle of the Alma, Lieutenant Colonel Webb Smith, was obliged, in consequence of being severely wounded, to leave the field, Major Champion assumed the charge of the 95th, which your Grace will recollect was one of the regiments that suffered the most, and he gained great credit by the way in which he conducted the command. I am glad of the opportunity to repair this omission.

I stated to your Grace, on the 28th inst., that Major Dalton, of the 49th, had been killed in the trenches; this was an error; the officer whose loss the service has to deplore is Major Powell, of the same regiment. I deeply regret that this mistake should have occurred.

I have, &amp;c.,

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &amp;c.

(Enclosure)

Before Sebastopol, October 30, 1854.

Sir,—In reference to my report of the action before Balaklava, on the 25th instant, I have now the honour to submit the names of officers who, on that occasion, well entitled themselves to the notice of the Commander of the Forces, and for whom I seek his Excellency's kind protection:—Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, Commanding Light Cavalry Brigade; Brigadier-General Scarlett, Commanding Heavy Brigade; Colonel Lord George Paget, Commanding 4th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant Colonel Shewell, Commanding 8th Hussars; Lieutenant Colonel Hodge, Commanding 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Colonel Griffiths, Commanding 2nd Scots Greys; Lieutenant Colonel Yrke, Commanding 1st Royal Dragoon; Lieutenant Colonel White, Commanding 6th Enniskilling Dragoons; Lieutenant Colonel Douglas, Commanding 11th Hussars; Captain Jenyns, Commanding 13th Light Dragoons; Captain Morris, Commanding 17th Lancers; Captain Burton, Commanding 5th Dragoon Guards; Captain Maude, Royal Horse Artillery; Colonel Lord William Paulet, Assistant Adjutant-General Cavalry Division; Lieutenant Colonel Mayow, Brigade Major, Light Cavalry Brigade; Major McMahon, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division; Captain Conolly, Brigade Major, Heavy Brigade; Captain B. Walker, 7th Dragoon Guards, my 1st Aide-de-Camp; Captain Fellowes, 12th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division.—I have, &c.,

Lieutenant-General Commanding Cavalry Division.

The Military Secretary, &amp;c.

Before Sebastopol, Nov. 3, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—Since I wrote to your Grace on the 28th ultimo, the enemy have considerably increased their force in the valley of the Tchernaya, both in artillery, cavalry, and infantry; and have extended to their left, not only occupying the village of Camara, but the heights beyond it, and pushing forward pickets and even guns towards our extreme right; and these yesterday fired a few shots, apparently to try the range, which fell somewhat short.

These movements have induced me to place as strong a force as I can dispose of on the precipitous ridge in that direction, in order to prevent any attempt to get round to Balaklava by the sea; and the whole line is strengthened by a breastwork, which has been thrown up by the Highland Brigade, the Royal Marines, and the Turkish troops, thus circumventing that part of the position; whilst immediately in front of the go galeading into the town a strong redoubt in the course of being completed, which is to be garrisoned by the 93rd Regiment, and armed with seven guns; and on high ground behind, and to the left, is a battery manned by seamen which terminates the position to be defended by the troops under the command of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell.

Further to the left, and in a more elevated position, is the Brigade of the First French Division, commanded by General Vinols, ready to move to the assistance of any of the British force that may be assailed, and maintaining the connection between the troops in the valley and those on the ridge on which the main armies are posted.

The harbour of Balaklava is under the charge of Captain Dacres, of the *Sinspareil*; and Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons is in the roadstead, outside, and is in daily communication with me.

Thus every possible step has been taken to secure this important point: but I will not conceal from your Grace that I should be more satisfied if I could have occupied the position in considerably greater strength.

With reference to the operations of the combined armies engaged in the attack on Sebastopol, I have the honour to state that there is no material diminution in the enemy's fire; and yesterday morning, two hours before daylight, the cannonade from all parts of the south front was heavy in the extreme, both on the French and British lines; and it occasioned, I deeply regret to say, some loss, but less than might have been expected under the circumstances.

In the meanwhile the French, who have before them the town and real body of the place, have taken advantage of the more favourable ground, and are carrying on approaches systematically, on the most salient and commanding part of the enemy's lines; and they have constructed and opened batteries, the precision of the fire from which has most materially damaged the Russian works, although as yet they have not succeeded in silencing their guns.

The weather is still fine; but it has become extremely cold, and there was a severe frost last night.

I beg to submit to your Grace the nominal returns of casualties amongst the non-commissioned officers and rank and file from the 22nd October to the 1st November, both days inclusive; and the list of officers killed and wounded between the 27th October and 1st November.

Captain Maude, of the Horse Artillery, an excellent officer, is, I am assured, doing well.

I likewise enclose the naval return and casualties.

I have, &amp;c.,

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &amp;c.

## RETURN OF CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS FROM 27TH OCTOBER TO 1ST NOVEMBER, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

Royal Artillery.—Captain G. A. Maude, wounded dangerously (omitted in the return from 22nd to 26th), 25th October.  
49th Regt. Cent.—Major C. T. Powell, killed, 28th October.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

## RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM 27TH OCTOBER TO 1ST NOVEMBER, 1854, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

Artillery.—1 officer, Captain G. A. Maude, 1 assistant, 1 rank and file, wounded.  
Sappers and Miners.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
Coldstream Guards.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
7th Regiment.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
13th Regiment.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
20th Regiment.—1 drummer, 4 rank and file, wounded.  
21st Regiment.—2 rank and file, wounded.  
40th Regiment.—1 officer (Major Powell) killed.  
22nd Regiment.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
23rd Regiment.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
77th Regiment.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
84th Regiment.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
Total: 1 officer, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 23 rank and file, wounded.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 17, 1854.

The Right Hon. the Secretary at War has received from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle the following list of casualties amongst the non-commissioned officers and privates in the forces under the command of General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., from the 22nd October to 1st November, 1854, both days inclusive:—

NOMINAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE FORCES UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL LORD RAGLAN, G.C.B., FROM 22ND OCTOBER TO 1ST NOVEMBER, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

22ND TO 24TH OCTOBER 1854.

ARTILLERY.—Killed: Sergeants P. Taylor, J. Spiers; Acting-Bombardier William Fox; Gunners Alfred Element, J. Hodgson, R. Morrison. Wounded: Sergeant J. Mitchell, slightly; Bombardiers John Blacker, slightly; J. M. Manns, severely. Acting-Bombardier W. Pulton, slightly. Gunners W. Pemberton, dangerously; John Bennett, Samuel Cator, W. Hancock, R. Coats, J. Ditch, severely; Henry Sims, John Williams, James Mitchell, John Durr, John Preece, D. Walker, George Steer, severely.

WOUNDED ON 24TH, OMITTED IN LAST RETURN.—Bombardiers James Daudas, W. Lane, slightly; Gunners W. Cavanagh, E. Keach, R. Russell, slightly.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Wounded: Privates J. Wheeler, slightly; J. Bland, dangerously.

1ST REGIMENT OF FOOT.—Wounded: Privates William Bristow, William Noonan, slightly.

2ND FOOT.—Wounded: Privates John Shephard, severely; James Robinson, Patrick Tyn, Thomas Kirk, John For, slightly.

10TH FOOT.—Wounded: Privates P. M. G. Gun, severely, since dead; Edward Keating, severely.

23RD FOOT.—Wounded: Privates David Swan, slightly.

34TH FOOT.—Wounded: Private J. Ring, slightly.

41ST FOOT.—Wounded: Private M. Barker, severely.

47TH FOOT.—Killed: Private O. Kervan.

5TH FOOT.—Wounded: Private J. Watt, severely.

63RD FOOT.—Wounded: Private Robert Lee, slightly.

10TH FOOT.—Wounded: Private Charles Dorn, 1st, Private John Moxon.

17TH BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.—Wounded: Private J. Carter, slightly.

2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.—Wounded: Private W. Jackson, severely, since dead.

25TH OCTOBER.

ARTILLERY.—Wounded: Gunners William Davidson, Arthur Jackson, Joseph Gossell.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Wounded: Privates James Ditch, slightly.

7TH FOOT.—Wounded: Private Edwin Butler, severely.

20TH FOOT.—Wounded: Private James Lynch, slightly.

24TH FOOT.—Wounded: Private Edmund Flaherty, slightly.

44TH FOOT.—Wounded: Private Benjamin Ford, slightly.

57TH FOOT.—Wounded: Private A. McNamara, slightly.

68TH FOOT.—Killed: Private Michael Gallivan. Wounded: Private Patrick Crawley, slightly.

1ST PATTALION OF TIFLE BRIGADE.—Wounded: Private William Wright, slightly.

12TH DRAGON GUARDS.—Killed: Private Thomas Ryan. Wounded: Troop-sergeant-major John Evans, slightly; Sergeant William Percy, slightly. Privates James Auchincloss, Henry Green, slightly; William McCallan, dangerously.

HEAVY DRAGON GUARDS.—Killed: Corporal James Taylor. Private Bernard Calvery. Wounded: Corporal Charles McKee, severely. Privates Edward Malone, Henry Harbert, John McCabe, William Wilson, George Hasting, Joseph Jenkins, severely; G. H. Dickson, William Morris, slightly.

1ST DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

2ND DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

3RD DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

4TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

5TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

6TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

7TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

8TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

9TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

10TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

11TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

12TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

13TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

14TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

15TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

16TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

17TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

18TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

19TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

20TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

21TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

22TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

23TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

24TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

25TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

26TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

27TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

28TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

29TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

30TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

31TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

32TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

33TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

34TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

35TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

36TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

37TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

38TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

39TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

40TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

41TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

42TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

43TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

44TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

45TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

46TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

47TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

48TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

49TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

50TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

51TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

52TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

53TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

54TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

55TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

56TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

57TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

58TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

59TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.

60TH DRAGOONS.—Killed: Private Charles Middleton, Thomas Shore. Wounded: Sergeant W. N. Ash, severely; Corporal George Steer, severely. Privates J. R. Aslett, James Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely; J. D. Ditch, severely.



Hood, K.B., was raised to the Peerage for the decisive victory he achieved in 1782 over the French fleet, under the Comte de Grasse; and his great-grand uncle, Admiral Sir Alexander Hood, obtained the Barony of Bridport for having, as second in command, contributed to the ever-memorable victory of the 1st June, 1794. Colonel Hood, after the battle of the Alma, received the special thanks of Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge for the gallant and heroic manner in which he brought up the Grenadier Guards into action—a movement all-important to the discomfiture and defeat of the enemy. His deeply-deplored officer was born 4th March, 1809; and married 8th Sept., 1842, Elizabeth-Jane, second daughter of Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, Bart., K.C.B.

MADAN (CHARLES), Midshipman H.M.S. *Sanspareil*, was killed in action at Sebastopol, October 17th. He had not completed his nineteenth year. He was third surviving son of the late Rev Spencer Madan, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Lichfield; and grandson of Dr. Spencer Madan, Bishop of Peterborough, whose wife was sister of the late General Vyse, Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

OLDHAM (Capt. J. A.), of the 13th Light Dragoons, fell on the 25th.

POWELL (Major), of the 49th, a most active and intelligent officer, was killed in the trenches on the 29th of October.

ROWLEY (Albert Evelyn), Esq., Captain Grenadier Guards, was killed, 16th October, in front of the trenches. He was the youngest son of Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., by Frances, his wife, only daughter of John Evelyn, Esq., of Wootton, Surrey; and grandson of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, G.C.B., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard King, Bart.

RUTHVEN (Hon. Charles Bradstreet Hore), Lieutenant H.M.S. *London*, youngest son of Baroness Ruthven, died, October 22, on board the *Diamond*, at Balaklava, of wounds received in the trenches at Sebastopol. His brother Walter, an officer in the East India Company's service, was amongst the slain at Ferozshah. Sprung in the female line from the Lords Ruthven, the senior line of the house of Gowrie, the gallant officer derived paternally from the Hores of Harperstown, county Wexford, one of the most influential Irish families in that district for a long succession of years. Two of Lieutenant Hore's uncles gained distinction as naval officers in the last war.

SARKE (Lieut. H. A.), 4th Light Dragoons, fell in the Light Cavalry charge of the 25th.

STRANGWAYS (Brigadier-General Thomas Fox), of the Royal Artillery, one of the ablest officers of the distinguished corps to which he was attached, fell on the 5th. He served the campaign, in Germany, of 1813-14, participating in the battles of Gouarde and Leipzig. After the death in the latter action of Major Bogue, he commanded the Rocket Troop, and had the Swedish Order of the Sword conferred upon him. He was also engaged in the campaign of 1815, and received a slight wound at Waterloo. Colonel Fox Strangways was eldest surviving son of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Redlynch Fox Strangways, third son of Stephen, first Earl of Ilchester; whose father, Sir Stephen Fox, was the projector of the great Military Hospital at Chelsea, and contributed him £13,000 to the undertaking. Colonel Fox Strangways was born 28th December, 1790. He leaves a widow and one only daughter surviving.

THOMPSON (Lieut. J. H.), of the 17th Lancers, adds another to the long list of gallant soldiers who were lost in the marvellously brilliant charge of the Light Cavalry, on the 25th.

TEESDALE (Lieut. Harry George), Royal Engineers, died 22nd Oct., at Scutari, from dysentery, after being severely wounded at the battle of the Alma. He was eldest son of Lieut.-Col. H. G. Teesdale, Royal Horse Artillery.

WILLETT (Major Saltren), 17th Lancers, died at Balaklava, after twelve hours' illness, on the 22nd of October.

WINTER (Captain John Pratt), of the 17th Lancers, who fell in the Light Cavalry charge of the 25th, was eldest son and heir apparent of the present Samuel Pratt Winter, Esq., of Agher, Meath, the representative of an influential family in that county, established in Ireland by Samuel Winter, D.D., Rector of Cottingham, county York, who became Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and acquired (temp. Cromwell) large grants of land in the King's County, Meath, and Westmeath. Captain Winter was, during the last season, one of the Aides-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His death is deeply deplored.

WOLLOCOMBE (Lieutenant T. W.), 47th Regiment, died, October 7th, at Scutari, of wounds received at the Alma.

YOUNG (Sir George John, Bart.), Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, died on the 22nd October, of cholera, before Sebastopol. He was brother and heir of Sir William Norris Young, Bart., of the 23rd Fusiliers, who fell so gallantly at the Alma. How vividly do the deaths of these two brothers, thus prematurely cut off, in all the freshness of youth, and amid all the hopes and attractions of title and fortune, bring before the mind the horrors of war. The elder had only just attained the age of twenty-one, and had only been a few months married, when his career was ended at the Alma. The younger, whose decease we now record, another victim to cholera, had but just completed his nineteenth year. The Baronetcy now devolves on their only surviving brother, the present Sir Charles Lawrence Young.

#### To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Allow me to correct a statement which appeared in your "Obituary of Officers who fell at Alma," page 482—"Cardew (Lieut. and Adjutant), 19th Regiment." On crossing the river Alma, this brave young officer's horse was shot under him. He then proceeded on foot with his regiment; in mounting the hill he was shot in the leg; having, with the assistance of a sergeant, bandaged this wound, he again advanced, but on gaining the heights, a ball hit him in the neck, and partially fractured one jaw, and he fell. A letter, however, in his own handwriting, dated from Scutari several days after the battle, in describing the above particulars, says:—"I intend having 'Alma' engraved on the bullet as a slight remembrance; and I hope to be able to join, and have a slap at Sebastopol before I return."—I am, &c., H. H.

5, Mecklenburgh-street, Nov. 11, 1854.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH WORKS.—Sebastopol must now fall, at least the south side, in the course of five or six days more. This assertion, which I have to time to prove, is by no means based upon the fire of our batteries, but on the new positions which the French are taking up. I have been over their lines to-day carefully. As they are placed at present they are an overmatch for the Flagstaff and other Russian batteries to which they are opposed, and which they have already half destroyed. But since my last visit they have progressed considerably in their most advanced or breached battery. Three covered ways, stretching from their first parallel lead to their advanced posts, which is precisely 100 yards from the Flagstaff Battery, and 200 from the wall of Sebastopol itself. This battery is to mount eighteen guns; five have been placed already. Until I visited it I had no conception that any work of the kind could have been so placed close to the enemy's guns, and within a few yards of their skirmishers. The French had always a high reputation as a besieging army; but the ability, courage, and perseverance with which they have planned and perfected this battery, ought to raise their reputation still higher. They have taken advantage of every turn and variation of the ground in such a manner as to complete the battery without the possibility of the enemy carrying any effectual resistance. It is expected that in two days more all the guns on the work will be placed, and most probably on the following morning it will open fire; forty-eight hours' incessant battering day and night will suffice to destroy the greater part of the wall; and then, and not till then, we shall storm. Under the pressure of the battery is the mine of which I have already spoken. It is intended to proceed in a straight line under the Flagstaff Battery and part of the wall of the town. I am informed that the opening of this mine will be the signal for the assault. Certainly the breach battery will open fire before it is completed, in order to distract the attention of the enemy, who might otherwise easily discover and frustrate the plan. The two six-gun French batteries which were on our extreme left, close down to the shore of the Quarantine Harbour, have been most advanced, and completely enfilade the Russian defences on that side so close on their trenches that, at a little distance, they appear to be firing in the midst of the houses. Hardly a building of any kind remains in the town which is not perforated with shot in all parts. The firing during to-day has been considerably less on the side of the Allies, and also, I think, on the part of the enemy. The latter, however, still fire two shots to our one. The object of our batteries now is merely to engage the enemy's attention, until the French are ready with their mine and breaching-trench. When that is done the game is in our hands.—Letter from the Camp, October 31.

IRON BARRACKS FOR THE CRIMEA.—The French Minister of War has received offers from an English house, whose representatives have arrived in Paris for the purpose, to supply iron barracks for the Crimea for the winter. Each barrack, capable of holding 900 men, and completely fitted up with mattresses, blankets, &c., can be supplied for less than 200,000 francs; and it is said that the contractors would engage to furnish the necessary number within one month. These barracks are so contrived that they may be set up in a few hours. With such accommodation, a winter in the Crimea is not to be feared.

#### NOTES ON SIEGES AND SIEGE OPERATIONS.

(Continued from page 471.)

##### MINING.

Mining is a most important resource, in siege operations, both for attack and defence. It was greatly practised by the ancients, but simply as a means of obtaining a subterranean entrance into the besieged city, or the camp of the besiegers, through which to make a sudden assault. It was not until near the end of the fifteenth century that gunpowder was used in mines for the purpose of blowing up the surface of the ground under the fort, or the works of a besieging force, or of making a breach in a revetment wall.

Amongst the earliest instances recorded of the use of this agency are the siege of Serezanella, a town belonging to the Florentine, by the Genoese, in 1487; that of the Castle of Del-Ovo, in the Bay of Naples, which was taken by mining in 1496; and that of Cephalonia, about the same time, under Peter of Navarra, a Spanish gentleman. The siege of Candia by the Turks, 1667-9, is a remarkable instance of a protracted defence, against a vastly superior force, by means of mines. One side of the city, the form of which was nearly triangular, rested on the sea, and was thus opened for supplies sent by the Venetians; towards the land the approaches were defended by a line of curtain three miles in circuit, flanked by seven bastions, and mounting 400 pieces of artillery. The ditch was wide and deep, and every outwork had been diligently undermined—1173 mines, great and small, in this town—secretly pawning, like so many graves, for the countless hordes of their assailants. One of the mines was said to have required 18,000 lbs of powder, and to have blown into the air 1000 victims. The Turks practised mining to a similar extent, so that the whole ground in the neighbourhood was honeycombed. In a protracted siege of two years, the garrison, commanded by the brave Morisini, sustained fifty assaults, more than forty underground battles, and no less than 500 times blew up the mines of their assailants. During this fierce struggle, the garrison lost 3200 men, the besiegers 20,000 (according to some accounts 100,000); and the town at length capitulated on honourable terms.

In the opinion of military engineers, a proper management of the chicaneries of a subterranean defence may be made to protect the duration of the siege of a weak place to two months. Such was, indeed, the case of Schweidnitz, besieged by the Russians, in 1762, and which at last capitulated sooner than it otherwise would, in consequence of the blowing up of a powder magazine.

At Saragossa, in the last Peninsular War, the long defence sustained, even after the fall of the fortifications themselves, was chiefly owing to the multitude of mines sprung in the very streets.

The defence of the Castle of Monzon, in Aragon, in 1814, by a small French garrison, is an instance of the reward attending patient industry and devotedness, which deserves a niche in the annals of the most brilliant military achievements. The castle stands on a rocky plateau, about 360 feet above the river Sosa; the hill being so steep on three sides as to be secure against escalade, or the ordinary works of attack; and, on the fourth side, the ascent of which was more gradual, the approach was defended by a little outwork, which the Spaniards failed of satisfactorily reducing. The attack and defence, therefore, chiefly consisted of mining operations; the details of which, as given in the journal of a sergeant of Sappers and Miners, named St. Jacques, who was the prime mover in them, are truly romantic. Before proceeding to quote from the narrative of this humble hero, we should state that the garrison of this little Gibraltar consisted of only ninety infantry, one corporal, and four gunners of artillery, commanded by a captain, two lieutenants, and the aforesaid sergeant St. Jacques. The moment of commencing the siege (27th Sept. 1813), was when the French were being driven out from the Peninsula by the combined armies; and the investment was so sudden, that the besieged, already reduced, were almost cut off from supplies. "The first day," writes St. Jacques, "as soon as I saw the enemy, I got four bullocks into the castle for the use of the sick and wounded; and more than a dozen sacks of sugar, which was served out, boiled with vinegar, to the garrison, when all the wine and brandy was expended, which was during the last fortnight of the siege. It was also necessary to kill the horses of the officers, to save water. At the opening of the siege I found in the fort only four shovels, two hammers, two saws, two hatchets, and three pickaxes. I had neither candles nor baskets for the mines. I had no anvil, nor charcoal for repairing tools."

After an unsuccessful attack by artillery, the Spaniards resolved to proceed by mining, with a view of bringing down the whole side of the hill upon which the walls stood. Upon perceiving this intention, St. Jacques called for volunteers to assist as miners; and one corporal of artillery, two gunners, and two infantry gave him their services. The bullocks were killed, and their fat made into candles, of which there were none; and their skins made into a smithy's bellows, for the repair of tools.

The mining operations commenced on the 15th October; and, in the course of them, it was often necessary for the whole garrison to be on duty night and day, to protect the miners; whilst the women of the garrison had to assist in removing the excavated rubbish, and also in breaking up the infantry cartridges for the charges for the counter-miners. On Oct. 26th St. Jacques, perceiving that two galleries of mines were considerably advanced from a ravine near the walls, began a gallery to run between them; and, on the 28th, judging it sufficiently advanced, he charged the chamber, but continued to pick at the ground, to lead the Spanish miners to suppose that he was still advancing, and that the mine was not charged. Next day a false attack was made from the castle, over the spot where the counter-mine was ready to be exploded; and, upon its being fired, a great many soldiers and peasants were blown up, and the two neighbouring Spanish galleries destroyed. On the 25th November St. Jacques exploded another counter-mine, with equally destructive effect; and in these two first mines which he took, he procured what he much needed—two picks, two hammers, four shovels, and ten baskets of earth. On the 3rd December, after a week's labour, having sunk a shaft 16 feet deep, he broke into a gallery in which the Spaniards had been at work for twenty-five days, and drove them out by means of hand-grenades and musketry—seizing a further supply of tools. On the 16th December four of the Spanish galleries had reached within 9 feet, 25 feet, 30 feet, and 45 feet respectively, having a common entrance. These were entered by St. Jacques and his comrades, who drove out the Spaniards, seizing their tools; afterwards blowing up, with a charge requiring 10,000 cartridges, such portions of them as were not likely to be of use in their defence.

On the 9th January St. Jacques and another descended from the fort at eleven at night, with two shells and six hand-grenades; approached safely to the mouth of a gallery, where, with their shells, they killed several grenadiers who were sheltering themselves from the cold. Four days later St. Jacques pierced a gallery which the Spaniards were mining under the battery of the fort, by means of two petard explosions, and destroyed eighty feet of it. The Spaniards now began to drive galleries from the side of the town, in order to get under the magazines of powder and stores in the fort. The indefatigable St. Jacques sunk a shaft seventeen feet in depth, and ran out a gallery to meet them, and thus foiled their attempts. And so this subterranean war went on till the 14th of February, when the surrender of the neighbouring forts of Lerida and Meguignera by the French, as well as the retreat of the French army from Spain, being ascertained, the little garrison of Monzon capitulated, after one of the stoutest and most exciting defences on record. The Spaniards lost in this siege 400 men killed and wounded; and expended £4000 on works of attack. The French lost ten men killed and wounded; and comparatively nothing in the way of matériel.

In the recent siege of Silistria by the Russians, the fortifications were extensively mined by the assailants; but the existence and extent of these works were fortunately discovered in time by the gallant Lieut. Butler, who averted the consequences of the explosion by the construction of a strong retrenched work inside the point where the breach was effected. He had not time for countermining; nor were the garrison in a state of moral discipline to carry out such works with energy and success.

##### THE QUESTION BETWEEN SHIPS AND SHORE BATTERIES.

The question as to the supposed superiority of ordnance in ships over land batteries has been as hotly contested in argument as any other connected with the art of war. The Duke of Wellington, who was always positive, and sometimes wrong, insisted that ships had no chance against stone walls; and Major Straith, with a natural prejudice in favour of his own service, says that "the alleged superiority of ordnance and its rests on no solid argument or well-established facts. Guns (he goes on to say) can certainly be worked more rapidly on board ship than in land batteries; and in two-deckers, or greater vessels, the prodigious concentration of fire, if properly directed, would, doubtless, overwhelm any shore battery within certain limits of distance, in which the gun has only to be loaded and fired to ensure the shot hitting the battery. But, on the other hand, in spite of every effort to ensure correct practice from guns afloat, their direction is acted

upon, and the correct line of fire so interfered with, by the motion of the vessel, that, at long ranges, the fire of guns afloat is necessarily very uncertain. Meanwhile, a shore battery, effectively served, will pour in a slow but sure and certain destructive fire, which, moreover, with loaded shells and hot shot, would compromise the safety of any vessel that could be opposed to it."

With all deference due to the opinions of a gentleman of acknowledged authority in his profession, we cannot help thinking that Major Straith has in the above overrated, even theoretically, the disadvantages of ship artillery. The motion of the vessel, the principal alleged difficulty, would indeed be a disturbing cause of no mean importance, if the guns were fired at a previously fixed range, in disregard of such motion. Such, however, is not the case; the captain of the gun watching carefully the elevation, ever changing, and firing the gun at the precise moment when its range is proper for the purpose. The act of firing being the work of an instant, the ship, for that instant of time, is as much a fixed point as any battery on shore would be; although, in the very next instant, it, and the discharged gun which it carries, have come into an altered position. So much for theory. The gunnery practice on board the *Excellent*; and, indeed, in the various ships in commission, as well as the experience of active service, all tend to prove that artillery is as manageable on board ship as on land, the same as true, even at long range—and that whether in *ricochet*, vertical, or direct fire. On the other hand, if the motion of the ship be not a serious disadvantage to its efficiency as a battery, it does undoubtedly present a difficulty, leading to uncertainty, more or less in extent, when the ship becomes a target for land batteries. Ships have this further advantage over land batteries, that they are moveable at pleasure; that they command the great circle round the smaller circle of the fortifications attacked; and that two or more of them may be made to concentrate their fire on points widely apart upon one spot; whereas the guns of a fortress are always limited in ranges.

The chief circumstance, in our opinion, in which, when used as an attacking force, the sea service enjoys resources inferior to armies on land, is that there are as yet no means discovered of protecting the approaches of the besieging force; but this disadvantage sinks in importance when it is considered with what suddenness the latter can take up its position, whether for breaching or bombarding, the wide field at their choice for fixing upon such position, and the superior weight of metal it can then pour upon the besieged.

That terrible missile red-hot shot, also, is very destructive to ships when judiciously and successfully employed, as they were in the brave defence of Gibraltar by General Elliot, against the combined land and naval forces of France and Spain. But in this celebrated case the shot were the more efficacious in their action from the fact of their being plunged from a high elevation into the fire ships, where they easily lodged. Similar shot, fired in direct fire, in the ordinary way, would, in a majority of cases, graze off, or pass through the sides of the vessel, without necessarily setting it on fire. Finally, whatever the destructive effect of red-hot shot against shipping, the time required for their preparation is considerable; and, in a sudden attack by a steam force, much damage, perhaps total destruction, may be dealt out against a land-battery before they could be brought into use. Under the most favourable circumstances, with blast-furnace, it requires from forty minutes to an hour to heat 32-pounder shot sufficiently to set fire to timber.

It remains to speak of hollow shot, which, in the defence of coast batteries against shipping, are, undoubtedly, of formidable efficacy. A great number of experiments have been made at various times, both here and in France, to test the effect of a shell bursting in the sides of a ship, and it is precisely when buried within the material of the ship's side, when a cannon-ball would be no longer operative, that loaded shell is most destructive. The results of these experiments are to be found, quoted from the original reports in "Simmons's Ideas as to the Effect of Heavy Ordnance Directed Against, and Applied by, Ships of War," in "Straith's Treatise," and other works. A few will serve by way of example. In 1798, at Medun, a construction of wood of the dimensions and scantling of an 80-gun ship, was used for target practice with a 36-pounder—whether at a range of 400 or 600 yards is uncertain. Of three shells which struck and burst in this vessel—the first, having passed through 18 inches of wood, carried away two splinters of the lining, one of which was 8 feet long; the second sprang four planks, the separation between them being 3 inches, 6 inches, and as much as 20 inches; then tore away 3 feet of one of the timbers; threw a part of the planking to a distance of 26 feet; started one of the stanchions, and forced out four bolts, screws, nails, &c.; the third passed through 24 inches of wood, tore a couple in pieces, carried away 22 inches of lining, capsized a stanchion, broke several bolts; then, changing its direction, lodged in a standard of the bits, and there burst; and, by a splinter, raised the cross-piece which passes above the standard of the bits.

General Gassendi, writing to General Bonaparte, then commanding the Armée d'Angleterre, describes the result of a trial with a twenty-four pounder:—

A brass 24-pounder firing at 410 yards—24-pounder howitzer, shell weight 16½ lbs.; charge of the gun, 3 lbs.; charge of the shell, 1 lb.; the butt of oak, 76 lbs. the cubic foot, of the dimensions of the sides of an 80-gun ship, the timbers being twelve inches thick, the interior planking five inches, and the exterior eight inches; the gun pointed at ten feet above the water-line, struck the butt at five feet from this line; the shell penetrated and burst in the middle of the side at the height of the fourth streak above the mainwale; a timber of twelve inches was torn all to shatters to an extent of two or three feet. Three streaks on the inside (five inches thick), were entirely unscathed and torn down; and three on the outside, of eight inches thickness, were started.

(To be continued.)

LOST OR STOLEN ENGLISH BANK NOTES IN FRANCE.—About a year ago M. Gardoni, the singer, lost a £100 Bank of England note. He at once advertised his loss, and stopped payment at the Bank. In process of time the note found its way to a money-changer's in Paris, who forwarded it to London, where, on presentation, payment in the first instance was refused, according to the course of the Bank. M. Gardoni then brought an action in the French courts against the money-changer, demanding restitution of the note, which his counsel endeavoured to assimilate to a lost or stolen chattel, contending also that by the advertisements the defendant was fixed with notice of the loss. The Court, however, held that the note being payable to bearer, taken by the money-changer in the regular course of his business, and duly entered in his books, M. Gardoni, in the absence of proof of positive knowledge on the part of the defendant that it had been lost or stolen, had no case against him.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.—The Lords of the Council having inquired into the contraband traffic in saltpetre and sulphur, which they have heard was carried on at Newcastle and Gateshead for the supply of the enemy, have directed that no cargoes of either of these articles, or any other substances used in the manufacture of gunpowder, shall be permitted by the Customs to be exported from the United Kingdom to any port north of the Elbe.

#### THE ATTACK OF THE SCOTS GREYS.

A SOLDIER, who was in the midst of the terrible conflict at Balaklava represented upon the next page, and who escaped unhurt, gives the following account of what he felt and saw in that deadly struggle:—

We charged. Oh, God! I cannot describe it; they were so superior in numbers; they "out-flanked" us, and we were in the middle of them. I never certainly felt less fear in my life than I did at that time; and I hope God will forgive me, for I felt more like a devil than a man. We fought our way out of them as only Englishmen can fight; and the 4th, 5th, and 6th were covered with us. I escaped without a scratch, thank God, though I was covered with blood; my horse was not even wounded. But, oh! the work of slaughter that then began—'twas truly awful; but I suppose it was necessary. We cut them down like sheep, and they did not seem to have power to resist. The plain is covered and covered with dead Russians, and, of course, we left some of our poor comrades on the field. We only lost two and about seven wounded. Well, when we had finished this lot we thought of going home to breakfast; but no, they (the enemy) had some guns over the hills that Lord Raglan sent word were to be charged and captured at any cost. So off we went again. They received us very quietly into their ground—Lord Lucan leading the Heavy, and Lord Cardigan the Light Brigade. The Light charged first this time, took the guns, cut down the gunners, and then, when they thought all was right, they were met by thousands of Cossacks, who had been in ambush. The Royals, the Greys, the 4th, 5th, and 6th, now charged again. The butchery was repeated; when suddenly a cross front and rear fire opened upon us from the hills—cannon, rifles, and file firing. I cannot attempt to describe to you the scene that ensued—balls, shells, and rockets whizzing about our ears. The men on the right and left of me were both killed on the spot. We hacked our way out of it as well as we could, but were obliged to leave the guns. Colonel Yorke had his leg broken, and all the officers in the front rank were wounded. The Heavy Brigade have not lost many men; but, sad to tell, out of about 600 of the Light Brigade that went into the field, only 400 came out; but this is nothing to what the enemy suffered.





THE BATTLE OF BALACLAVA.—ATTACK OF THE SCOTS GREYS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## SPIKING GUNS.

THE ambiguity of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's despatch, concerning the affair of Balaklava, in which the Russians were said to have turned the guns of the Turks upon their former owners, after they had been spiked, renders this subject one of great public interest. The two Engravings illustrate this *dernier ressort*—one representing the spring-spike, and the other the ordinary one. The process of spiking is too simple to require any lengthened description.



SPRING GUN-SPIKE.

The spikes are about four inches long, and of the dimensions of a tobacco-pipe; the head flat; a barb at the point acts as a spring, which is naturally pressed to the shaft on being forced into the touch-hole. Upon reaching the chamber of the gun it resumes its position, and it is impossible to withdraw it. It can only be got out by drilling—no easy task, as it is made of the hardest steel; and, being also somewhat loose in the touch-hole, there is much difficulty in making a drill bite as effectually as it should do. Its application is the work of a moment—a single tap on the flat head with the palm of the hand sufficing. This can be easily done, even if it is ever so dark.



ORDINARY GUN-SPIKE.

In the affair at Balaklava, we opine that Lord de Redcliffe's despatch was made unintelligible by the imperfections of the telegraph, for it is clear that the Turkish guns were either imperfectly spiked or never spiked at all. The spikes are made of the finest tempered steel, and when driven home, as represented in the accompanying Engraving, the gun may be said to be *hors de combat*.

Mr. J. Lamb Luckley, of Alnwick, has suggested (in the *Times* of Wednesday) a simple method by which cannon might be so formed that the operation of spiking would only render them useless temporarily. If, instead of the present method of boring the touch-hole in the cannon itself, a perforation an inch or so in diameter be made in its place, and a conical plug adapted to screw tightly into it; then, by having the touch-hole in this plug, if the cannon were spiked this plug could be unscrewed, and a fresh one inserted in a minute. The cannon should be perforated all of one size, so that all the plugs would fit any of them.

ON THE ALERT AT BALAKLAVA.—There are hours among the wretched hours of night, when all Balaklava is up and in arms. At home, I have no doubt, it is generally thought that the front against Sebastopol is the post of danger, and that the Balaklavians in the rear of the army are removed from war and war's alarms. They have strange notions at home. They forget that an army of Russians has compelled us "to make front in our rear," and that our dépot of Balaklava is the apple of discord between the two armies. Also, that whenever the Russians in the field wish to assist their brethren in Sebastopol, they make a diversion against Balaklava. The consequence is, that ever since the battle of the 25th of October, when the ships were ordered out of the harbour, and the commissariat chest placed on board a steamer, the military officers at Balaklava have received orders to be ready to quit at a moment's notice. Whenever the Russians advance upon our position by night, or when a raw recruit placed as sentinel in front of a picket thinks he hears a Russian in the tumbling of a leaf, and discharges his firelock; and whenever—as is always the case—his fire is supported by volleys from his picket and all the neighbouring outlying parties, then do guns open fire from the batteries, and the bugle sounds the alarm in Balaklava streets. And we, who sleep coated, booted, and spurred, have to get up and join the assembly at the second bugle-call, and be prepared, if not for death, at least for a foot tour to Kiew, with our hands tied to the manes of Cossack horses, and our movements accelerated by half-a-dozen sons of the wilderness, riding howling behind us, and with their lances poking at our rear. We, who are free from danger, consider them out of danger who are allowed to go out to camp; and that this opinion is well founded is proved by the Commissary-General, justly commiserating the loss the service might sustain if he were lost, having removed his own person and private goods and chattels to Kadikoi, a village at some distance from Balaklava, and more towards the centre of our position. Still, if ours be the greater danger, there is no denying it that ours, too, is the greater comfort; for we are indulged with all the luxuries of Russian furniture, eat the Queen's rations, with any additions that can be made, at tables, while we sit in chairs; and, at this intensely cold season, we have the comfort of a roof over our heads, and a wooden flooring to lie on; while the men in camp—their luggage and camp equipage knocking about on board the transports—lie on the bare ground, with nothing on and about them but what they took with them on landing at Kalamita Bay; and awfully cold they tell us do they find it, especially in the morning.—*Letter from the Crimea.*

THE HARSHIPS OF THE CAMPAIGN.—Time flies, and the siege progresses slowly, but surely, and the weather gets bitterly cold—such weather as in England would be welcome in November; but in England there are fires and light, and houses to live in, and clubs and dinner parties, where people talk of the Crimea as a land of milk and honey. So far as we know and have seen, and have experienced, it is a bleak, barren, stony, hill country, with not a single feature to recommend it; a cold north piercing wind blowing into our canvas dwellings day and night; the great city in our front; and a Russian army of 25,000 or 30,000 men three miles in our rear, so that we are ever on the alert, and seldom indeed do our men get one whole night under their blankets. There is a great scarcity of fuel, nothing, indeed, of the kind but what the men can grub up of roots and twigs from stunted oak, to boil their kettles—and green bushes make but a sorry fire. Yet there is no complaint, excepting, indeed, that they do swear at their ration of green coffee, the raw berry, to roast and grind as best they can! Tea is always most acceptable, and they like it next to their rum, which ration is liberal, and keeps up the heart and spirit in the long nights of out-post duty in the trenches. The officers are no better off; they live on their rations, and complain of nothing but "that rascally double Income-tax," which prevents many from indulging in some few luxuries, which may be obtained at times from the ships, but at a price beyond their means. "What did you get in Balaklava?" I asked an old officer to-day. "Nothing," he said, quietly; "I don't consider myself justified in paying these sharks 100 per cent profit for their good things while I have my family at home, two boys at school, and labouring here with a double Income-tax on my back, where a man's life is not worth a day's purchase." His remark was unanswerable.—*Letter from an Officer of the 1st Royals, Nov. 2.*

RUSSIAN TREACHERY.—I will tell you a thing I saw that afternoon (the 25th). You must know the wounded Russians fire at you, even when you are going up to help them; that is, when they are lying on the ground, and cannot move. There were a number of similar cases after the battle of Alma. Well, after I had come down the hill, after seeing the cavalry charge, I had to cross a small part of the plain, where there were numbers of dead and wounded. I was leading my horse, when I saw an infantry soldier coming towards me, with a wounded cavalry soldier on his back, whom the infantry man was kindly taking to some doctor. They were not two yards from me, when I saw a man raise himself from the ground, and take deliberate aim with his pistol at these two men. I shouted out: the Russian fired, I said the men, and the bullet whistled past my ear. The soldier deliberately laid the man down he was carrying. I saw him go up to the Russian, take his own sword from him, and just as I reached him, he raised his arm, and cut the fellow's head clean off. The soldier told me, that not five minutes before he had given this same man a drink of water, and promised to send some one to take him to the hospital. You may think all this cruel, but you soon get accustomed to it out here, and the Russians are such savages that you are obliged to do these sort of things.—*Letter from an Officer.*

THE DURATION OF IMPORTANT SIEGES.—The *Pays*, of Monday, contains an article to the effect that, when so much impatience is expressed in some quarters at the delay which has taken place in the siege operations at Sebastopol, it may not be without interest to consider what has been the duration of the most important sieges during the present century. In 1807, the city of Danzig, defended like Sebastopol by a special system of fortifications, and protected from complete investment, supported fifty-one days' attack, and then capitulated before the assault was given. The siege of Saragossa lasted fifty days from the moment of opening the trenches. The French, after having become masters of the outward wall, were obliged to continue delivering assaults on each quarter, on each convent, and each mass of houses, from the 29th of December, 1809, to the 10th of February, 1810. The siege of the citadel of Antwerp commenced on November 29, 1832, and terminated on December 23 by a capitulation. Rome was taken on June 29, 1849, on the twenty-fifth day after the trenches were opened. No astonishment, consequently, ought to be felt at the resistance of Sebastopol; particularly if the immense resources accumulated in the place be taken into consideration, as well as the diversion effected by a large army of the enemy holding the open country.

## CHESS.

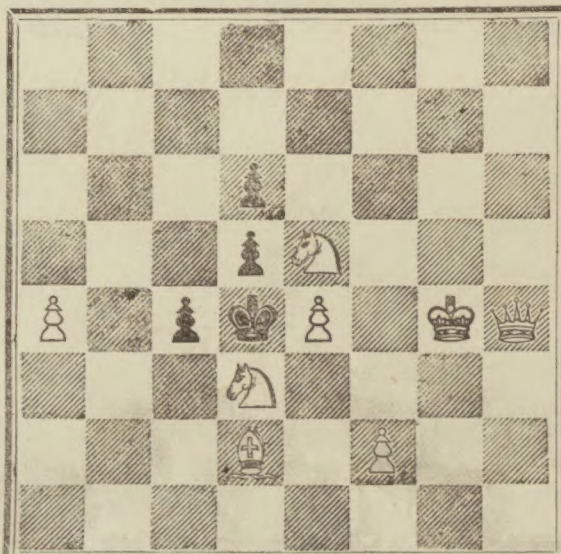
## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. R.—A player can demand a Queen for every Pawn he advances to its 8th square, and have two Queens or more on the board at the same time.  
CLERICUS.—The continuation of Dr. Forbes's articles on Oriental Chess has been delayed by the all-absorbing topic, Sebastopol.  
R. D. Bolton.—The Manchester Chess-club meets at Redgefield every day, from one to ten p.m. For particulars, address the Secretary, Mr. J. Kipping, jun.  
BOOKWORM.—A copy can be obtained from the Continent for about 30s.  
C. R.—Go: the work recommended to "Amme Mahla" in our last Number.  
ESTUARY.—See our solution published last week. The one you submit is incorrect.  
W. M.—The Games in question will all be found in the "Chess-Player's Companion" &c.  
SIR G. S., Chirurg. Juris, Clericus.—Now under consideration. They shall be reported on next week.  
S. W., Bath.—We have requested the authors to send the Solutions.  
CABALLEROS.—Promising, but not quite up to our standard.  
F. R., of Norwich.—It shall be inserted shortly.  
K. Manchester; A. B. S., Calator.—The Games shall appear.  
F. CAPRAE, of Colro, is thanked for the interesting selection of Problems he has placed at our disposal.  
VON H. d. L., Brussels.—A reply shall be sent speedily through a private channel.  
J. L. G.—Lewis's very excellent translation of "Carrera's Treatise" was published by Richardson, of Cornhill, in 1822. It has long been out of print, we believe. The same writer's translation of "Gress" was published by Simpkin and Marshall in 1833; and that also, if we mistake not, is out of print.  
JUNIOR.—The most complete and exhaustive analysis of the End-game, where one side has a Rook and a Kt against a Rook alone, is an Italian brochure by Signor Centurini, published at Genoa lately, under the title "Del final di Torre e Cavallo Contro Torre," &c.  
D. J.—No copy of the *Forum* on Chess to which you refer has reached us. By whom is it published?  
A. Z.—We always use the blank Chess diagrams published at the office of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, they are larger and better than any others.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 560, by Sir Dingo, O. D. V.: R. F., Royal Artillery; Wolsey, N. R., Emigrant; T. W. P., Omega, A. F., George W., Mercury, Scout, J. K. B., are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 561, by A. B. P., E. of Norwich; J. W. P., Chirurg. Juris, are correct. All others are wrong.

## PROBLEM No. 562.

By Mr. H. KIDSON.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The two following games were played between Mr. STAUNTON and the Rev. T. GORDON ("Gamma"), of the Edinburgh Chess-club; Mr. S. giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	23. P to K R 4th	B to Q sq
2. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to K 4th	24. Q takes Q Kt	P B to Q Kt 3rd
3. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K B 2nd	25. Q takes Q	R takes Q
4. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to K 4th	26. Q R to Q Kt 2nd	Q R to Q B 5th
5. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 4th	27. K R to Q B sq	B to K 6th
6. K B to Q 3rd (a)	P to Q 3rd	28. K R to Q B 2nd	K Kt to K B 3rd
7. P to K B 5th	K B to K 2nd	29. P to K Kt 4th	Q R to Q R sq
8. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd		
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	30. P to K Kt 5th (h)	Kt takes K P
10. Q B to Q 2nd	Q B to Q 2nd	31. Kt takes Kt	K R takes Kt
11. Q to K 2nd	Castles on K's side	32. P to K Kt 6th	P takes P
12. Castles on Q's side (b)	P takes Q P	33. P takes P	Kt to K R 3rd
13. Q B P takes P	P to Q R 3rd	34. B takes Q P	Kt to K B 4th
14. P to K R 3rd	P to Q R 4th	35. B takes P	Kt takes P
15. Q R to K Kt sq	P to Q Kt 5th	36. Kt takes Kt	K R takes B
16. Q Kt to K sq	Q to K 4th (c)	37. P to Q 6th	K R to Q 4th
17. K to Q Kt sq	K R to Q B sq (d)	38. Q R to K Kt 4th	K R takes Q P
18. P to Q R 3rd	Q to Q 5th (e)	39. Kt to K B 5th	K R to Q 8th
19. Q B takes P	K Kt to K R 4th		
20. P to K Kt 3rd	Q B to Q Kt 4th	40. K to Q R 2nd	B to Q B 8th
		41. Q R to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 4th
		42. R to Q B 8th (ch)	R takes R
		43. R takes E (ch)	B to Q sq
		44. Kt to K 7th (ch)	

And in a few moves Black surrendered.

(a) Taking the offered Pawn would have been injudicious, as the student will soon discover by examining the consequences.  
(b) This step was overbold; and, skillfully taken advantage of, should, we believe, have cost White the game.  
(c) Too precipitate. Black has a fine position, but not one that will permit him to carry the game by a coup de main.  
(d) This, which like many other of Black's moves in the present game, was played without proper deliberation, throws away a valuable Pawn.  
(e) Much better to have moved the Queen to her Kt 3rd, instead of subjecting her to the danger of being hemmed in and captured here.  
(f) Indispensable, as White threatened to play Kt to Q B 3rd, and then Kt to Q 2nd, winning the Queen.  
(g) To enable him to take the K Pawn, which it will be seen he could not do without loss, while his Royal line was unprotected.  
(h) White, in his turn, plays a little inconsiderately here. He should have moved his K R to K 2nd, before advancing this Pawn.

## BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS AT THE SAME ODDS.

(Remove as before Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE ("Gamma.")	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	12. P to K B 4th	P takes K B P
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q B takes P	Q to her Kt 2nd
3. K B to Q 3rd	P to K 4th		
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	14. K to R sq	Q takes Q Kt P
5. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	15. Q Kt to K 2nd	K Kt to K R 4th
6. P to Q B 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	16. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to her R 6th
7. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	17. Q R takes Q Kt	Q Kt takes B
8. Q B to K 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd		
9. P to K R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	18. Q R takes B	Kt takes Kt
10. Castles	Castles (a)	19. R takes R (ch)	R takes R
11. K Kt to K R 2nd	B to Q 2nd		

(a) With the exception of the Pawn, which he gave before beginning, Black has now no inferiority whatever—a clear proof that his adversary has not made the most of his opening.  
(b) Desperate, indeed, like his game at this juncture.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 596.—By A. KEMPE, Esq.

White: K at K R sq, R at Q 8th and Q Kt 5th, Bs at K R 2nd and Q R 4th, Kt at K 6th, Ps at K B 3rd and Q 2nd.  
Black: K at Q B 5th, R at Q B 3rd; Ps at K 4th, Q 6th, Q B 2nd and 4th.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 597.—By J. B., of Bridport.

White: K at his 6th, R at Q Kt 8th, B at K 2nd, P at Q 2nd.  
Black: K at his 5th, Ps at Q B 3rd and Q R 4th.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 598.—By G. M.A., of Aberdennish.

White: K at K B sq, Kts at K B 2nd and 5th, Bs at K B 3rd and 8th R at K B 6th.  
Black: K at his 6th, B at K B 2nd.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 599.—By C. M. INGLEBY, M.A.

White: K at Q R 8th, Bs at Q B 4th and Q Kt 5th, Kt at K 3rd, Ps at K B 4th, K 4th, Q 3rd, Q B 2nd, and Q Kt 5th.  
Black: K at Q 3rd, B at K B 2nd, Ps at K B 2nd, Q B 6th, and Q Kt 2nd.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

## EPITOME OF NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir Hamilton Seymour has been invited to become a candidate for the representation of Marylebone, vacant by the death of Lord Dudley Stuart.

M. de Persigny has received from the Sultan the order of the Grand Cross of Medjidie, first class.

Lord Brougham has arrived at his chateau at Cannes, in the south of France, where the Noble and Learned Lord will remain until the meeting of Parliament.

The Archbishop of Paris is about to proceed to Rome, where he is summoned by an autograph letter from the Pope.

The Earl of Carlisle will shortly deliver a lecture to the members of the Rotherham Mechanics' Institution on the "Poetry of Pope."

Lord Bloomfield, the British Ambassador to the Prussian Court, left Dover on Monday morning for Calais, en route to Berlin.

M. de Pulkammer, Chief President, and M. de Nordenflycht, Presidial Councillor of the Grand Duchy of Posen, have received, the one the Third Class of St. Stanislas, and the other the Second of St. Anne, from the Emperor of Russia.

The Duke of Genoa has been for the last fortnight suffering from bronchitis, but is now in a state of convalescence.

Mr. Maurice's Working Men's College numbers already 114 students. Most of these attend two or three, and some as many as four or five classes.

Bossuet's coffin and tomb, which had long been lost, have just been discovered in the Cathedral of Meaux. The tomb was reinstated on the 15th inst., with a grand funeral service.

It is said that Mr. Hayter, M.P., will be unable to resume his official functions as patronage secretary, in consequence of the severe attack of catarrh under which he is suffering.

The Emperor of Austria has laid an additional tax upon Lombardy, to the amount of 44 kreutzers per florin of direct taxes (the florin is 60 kreutzers, and its value corresponds to 2s. 1d.)

Mr. Macready is announced to give a "Night with the English Poets," at the Mechanics' Institution in Manchester. The selections are to be taken from the works of Dryden, Pope, Milton, Wordsworth, and Shakspeare.

The Norwegian press abounds in articles in favour of the Allies in their struggle against the Czar for the independence of the North and of Europe.

No mail will be sent off to America on Saturday (to-day), owing to the Cunard steamer being taken up by the Government; but the next mails will be despatched by the United States steamer on Wednesday.

A misunderstanding has arisen between the United States Consul and the Paraguayan Government.

The magistrates of Kerry have agreed to call on Government for a reduction of the constabulary force to the standard which existed previous to the famine.

The Neapolitan Government has issued a circular to its functionaries, prohibiting the admission of any newspapers into the kingdom from the other Italian States.

The Paper-duty, in the year ending the 5th January last, was £1,057,637, against £947,905 the preceding year, which was an increase on 1852.

The Berlin police has succeeded in discovering a breach of confidence on the part of an *employé* of the Telegraph-office, which has led to the arrest of this person, and of another individual engaged in stock-broking speculations.

The proprietors of the Victoria Dock Company, have agreed to lease the works to the contractors, Messrs Peto, Brassey, and Co., for twenty-one years, the latter paying five per cent on the share capital, and dividing the profits subsequently after reimbursing themselves, losses and expenses incurred.

Eighty persons out of 218 lost their lives by the stranding of the emigrant ship *Johanna*, of Bremen, which was driven ashore off Neuharlingersyl on the 5th inst.

Mr. Perry has returned to Windsor, and has given an explanation of his cheque for the amount of the subscriptions collected. He wanted the money for an investment in an American railway.

The last report of the agricultural society at Clermont, strongly recommends the substitution of *chien-dent* (couch-grass) for malt in the making of beer.

Sir Charles Hotham has been paying a visit to Geelong, where he was entertained at a banquet and ball by 300 of the citizens, and suitable addresses presented him.

The steamer *Yankee Blade*, while on her passage from San Francisco to Panama, with 800 passengers, recently, ran upon some rocks near Concepcion Point: between fifty and sixty persons were lost, and the ship was a complete wreck.

The duty on newspapers and advertisements for the year ended the 5th January last amounted to £563,739, against £594,152 the preceding year. In 1852 the duty was £396,514.

Small silver mines have been discovered in the mountain Bernina, in the Canton of the Grisons, and a company has already started into existence and advanced a sum for the preparatory diggings.

A troop of bakers' assistants paraded Ramsgate a few days ago with the effigy of a respectable tradesman, a baker, whose offence consisted in supplying good bread 2d. per gallon cheaper than the usual price, which proceeding, although beneficial to the public, gave great offence to the trade.

A man of inventive genius, in Bordeaux, the streets of which are frightfully muddy, has organised a plan for letting out wooden shoes (sabots). For five centimes (4d.) a person having occasion to cross a street will be able to hire a pair of wooden shoes, and on arriving on the opposite pavement they will be taken from him by a little Savoyard in waiting.

In Glamorganshire there is an enclosed rabbit warren, of some 1600 acres, which produces nearly as many pounds annually. "One foreign customer has paid as much as £800 per annum for skins of one particular variety, for German fairs, whence they travel into Russia and the East.

Upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, out of a population of from 30,000 to 35,000 souls have abandoned Athens since the breaking out of the cholera.

Upwards of 800 pitmen are now on strike at the Hetton Colliery.

The Corsican submarine telegraph now affords direct communication between Bastia, Turin, and Paris. The first telegraphic despatch from Bastia was received at Turin on the 13th.

In the year ending the 5th of January last, the tax on dogs realised £161,814.

The Jesuits who were ordered to leave the Basque Provinces have at length consented to take their departure. They have accepted an asylum offered them by the Bishop of Bayonne, at Larressore, on the French frontier.

Last week a lecture on health and longevity was given in the Town-hall, Wells, by Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, President of the Literary Institution.

The 4th of November, the fortieth anniversary of the happy union between Norway and Sweden, has this year been celebrated with enthusiasm all over Norway.

The gaol of Guernsey contains at the present moment only one prisoner, whose sentence will expire in the course of the current month. How few communities, with a thirty thousand population, can exhibit similar evidence of internal order!

Prince Ghika entered Jassy on the 10th, but neither the French, English, nor Greek Consuls were present to receive him.

Upwards of 500,000 dollars have been collected in New York for the Patriotic Fund by a committee appointed for that purpose.

The lining with concrete the large basin of the Rond du Roi in the Bois de Boulogne having been completely terminated, water has been let in. The operation has succeeded, as not a drop of water escapes.

During the month of October fifty-two vessels were stranded on the coasts of the United Kingdom, twenty-one of which occurred in the heavy gale of the 17th and 18th. Twenty-three became total wrecks, the crews of five of which perished, besides ten persons variously drowned from the others.

The directors-general of artillery and engineers in the Spanish army have determined to send several distinguished officers of those arms into the Crimea to study the military operations going on there.

The return of "conscience money," whilst Mr. Gladstone has been Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been unusually large; but seldom in such sums as the announcement the other day that he had received six Mexican Bonds, each of £500, in further payment of a debt long due to the nation.

In consequence of the treaty concluded by France with the Belgian Government, to ensure the rights of literary property, upwards of 10,000 volumes have been sent into Belgium by the French publishers, and deposited at the Royal Library.

The unhappy dispute between the master-shipbuilders of the Tyne and Wear and their workmen still continues, and the men remain out of the docks and building-yards. 100 or 200 sawyers have likewise been thrown out of employment.



**THE BEST BED FOR A CHILD** is one of TRELOAR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 feet long 2 feet wide, with moveable sides and pillars, castors, and brass vases, price 21s. including a cocoa-nut fibre mattress.—T. TRELOAR, Iron Bedstead Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

**BABIES' WHITE CASHMERE CLOAKS.**—Handsomely trimmed with plush, one guinea; Babies' Hooded half a guinea. All the beautiful materials used in the Business sold by the yard. Frocks, Petticoats, Bonnets of the superior excellence for which the House has been celebrated for thirty years, in the new and greatly enlarged Premises, 53, Baker-street (near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition).—Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

**BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES** Two-and-a-half Guinea; Babies' Basket of match, One Guinea. Valenciennes and Embroidered Frocks and Hoses for Christening Presents the same, less expensive for the nursery. Baby Linen in complete sets, of varied qualities.—53, Baker-street, near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALLIDAY.

**MARRIAGE OUTFITS** complete in everything necessary for the Trousseau, as well as the inexpensive things required for the India Voyage. White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea. Ladies' Kid Gloves, 2s. 6d. Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.; Silk Hosiery, 6s. 6d. Ladies' Patent Corsets, 10s. 6d. Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Full Dress Gentlemen's Shirts, 6s. 6d. In the new premises, 53, Baker-street, near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.—Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALLIDAY.

**LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS**—Chamois Leather, with Black Feet. Ride Cloth Riding-habits, two Jackets lined with Silk, Five-and-a-half Guinea to Seven Guinea; Young Ladies' Black Morino Habits, Two-and-a-half Guinea. Young Gentlemen's Superior Cloth Jackets, 25s. 1 School, City, 25, Navy-Cadets' Outfit complete.—53, Baker-street, near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALLIDAY.

**REAL BAHERIGGAN STOCKINGS.**—The stout quality for walking at 2s. 6d.; the finest, for full dress, 12s. 6d. Made in black, plain, and lace, as well as in the natural cream colour. Under-shirts, drawers, and socks; by the original consignment in England, at 53, Baker-street. W. G. TAYLOR, late HALLIDAY.

**BONNET à la VICTORIA et à l'EUGENIE.** By Royal Letters Patent in England, France, and Belgium. Approved to be the best and most desirable covering for the head extant.—May be had of all Milliners, &c.; or of the Patentee and Manufacturer, 22, Great Winchester-street, City.

**VALENCIENNES LACE** (Patterns sent post free). A large Assortment at 3d. a yard; and at 4d. a parcel of 50,000 yards, such as has been hitherto sold at 5d.; and thence to 21s. are some beautiful specimens surpassing by far anything of the kind before imported. Gold and Silver Tinsel Trimmings, Ribbons, &c. &c. at 2s. 6d. WHITE and COMPANY, 192, Regent-street, and Wholesale, 56, King-street, Co. down-square.

**TO LADIES.**—The SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS may be had of the maker, JAMES PHILLIPS, SHREWSBURY. Patterns of Material and List of Prices sent post free. Gentlemen's Overcoats and Capes of the same material.

**NEW SHAWLS and MANTLES.**—FARMER and ROGERS earnestly solicit attention to their large and beautiful Assortment of INDIA, FRENCH, and PAISLEY SHAWLS, combining the finest productions of India with the less costly but equally rich and elegant designs of France and England. As their establishment is devoted solely to the sale of Shawls and Mantles, they possess a great advantage over other houses, in being able to purchase every variety produced in the foreign and British markets, and to exhibit exclusive designs, manufactured by their own artists. Sole proprietors of the Royal Albert Cloak, so much admired from the fit and Indian effect of the trimming. All goods made in plain figures.—The Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street.

**LADIES' HEAD-DRESSES.**—The Newest Styles for Morning, Dinner, and Evening Wear. Chemise and Velvet made, in all Colours, 3s. 4d.; Ribbon Dito, very elegant, 2s. to 4s. 6d.; Velvet, in all Colours, 3s. 9d.; also, Velvet, with Jet, Pearl, and Gilt ornaments, 5s. 9d. Free by Post (packed in Boxes) upon receipt of Stamps or Post-office Order.—SAMUEL RIBBES, Berlin Wo. 1 Warehouse, 54, Westminster-bridge-road.

**BONNETS, Caps, Head-dresses, &c.**—PARISIAN MILLINERY DEPOT—Cash purchasers can select from the largest, most fashionable, and most becoming Stock of Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, &c., in London, and at the most economical prices. Observe—Rich Genoa Silk Velvet Bonnets, all Colours, 21s.; rich French Satin or Ducape, 14s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Patent Crap, 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Widows', with dome fall, 15s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Bridal Bonnets, 21s. to 25s.; Caps, Head-dresses, &c., 1s. 1d. to 5s. 6d., at Cranbourn House, No. 39, CRANBOURN STREET, Leadenhall-square.—Proprietors, E. WOODKEY and COMPANY.

**QUILTED EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS.**—W. H. BATSON and CO., respectfully invite Ladies to inspect their Stock of Eider-down and Patent Quilted Wedded Petticoats, in Satin, Silk, Alpaca, and all other prevailing materials. For warmth, lightness, and softness, they will be found to surpass every other description, and to delicate ladies visiting the sea-side they are invaluable.—Imperial Corset and Eider-Down Quilt Manufacturer, 32, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

**FLEURS de COIFFURES de PARIS.**—G. W. JONES, 101, Oxford-street, corner of John-street, and at the Court, Crystal Palace, is constantly receiving a succession in ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLUMES, and HEAD-DRESSES, expressly designed for the Court, and for the most elegant and of which all Ladies are respectfully invited.—101, Oxford-street, and at the Court, Crystal Palace. N.B. Country orders promptly attended to.

**WARM HOSIERY for the AUTUMN and WINTER.** manufactured of the best qualities, expressly for Family use, by POPE and PLAMBE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

**CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET, and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE.** Purified Bedding, &c., may be obtained in profuse variety, and for prices defying competition, at HOWITT and COMPANY'S Galleries and Warehouses, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

**AMSTERDAM CARPETS.**—LAPWORTH and CO., Manufacturers to the Queen and Royal Family, having become Proprietors of this celebrated Manufactory (which is unexcelled by any foreign productions), are enabled to execute orders for the fabric—in which the most elaborate designs can be beautifully and artistically worked.—Factory, Wilton, near Salisbury; Warehouse, 22, Old Bond-street.

**DRAWING and DINING ROOM FURNITURE.** Carpets, Curtains, Bedsteads, and Bedding.—ROBERT FISHER and CO., 33, Finsbury-place, corner of Finsbury-square.—The most extensive Stock in the metropolis is now on hand in the spacious Show-rooms of the above Establishment, suitable for any class of residence from the cottage to the most noble mansion. Rich Velvet Cribes, Carpets, 4s. per yard; Silk Damask every 4d. per yard, 54 inches wide. N.B. A suite of handsome Walnut Wood Furniture, consisting of 100, card, and occasional tables, six cabriole chairs and couch, chequerboard with plate-glass back and doors, and 50-in. by 40-in. wavy glass, for 35 guineas.

**NAPOLEON BLUE and MYRTLE GREEN** UMBRELLAS, 17s. to 17s.; Brown Silk, 9s. to 17s.; Improved Alpaca, 7s. to 13s.; Gingham, 2s. to 7s.; Carriage Umbrellas, 3s. 6d. to 12s. can be obtained from the largest stock in London, and being manufactured on the premises are warranted.—JOHN CHEEK, 1330 Oxford-street.

**THE WALLISIAN UMBRELLA.** Dress Case, and Walking-stick Emporium. Lady's Silk Umbrella, 10s. 6d.; Gentleman's Dito, 18s. 6d.; Umbrellas Re-covered with best Silk, 12s.—WALLIS, 368, Strand; five doors east of Exeter-hall.

**THE REGISTERED CHURCH HASOCK.** Covered with Cris-sou Cloth, combining in one article the advantage of Holding a Hat, Looking up Books, and a Kneeling Cushion, yet taking no more room than a common-sized hasock. Gentlemen now have a convenient place for their hat in Church, instead of having it knocked and kicked about as formerly. May be had of the Proprietor, Mr. STEPHEN PLUMMER, at the Manufactory, back of the Post-office, Upper Holloway, London. Price 7s. 6d. each. A Sample Hasock sent on receipt of a remittance. Agents Wanted in Town and Country.

**BEDDING.—ECONOMY, DURABILITY, MATTERESSES** make the most elastic and softest bed. A price list of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts, sent free. Bedsteads—Arabian, Four post, French, and other styles, in birch, mahogany, &c. (patent iron and brass Bedsteads on the most improved principle). Cribes, cots, &c. Bed-room Furniture of every description. J. and S. STEPHEN, Bedding, Bedstead, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 13, Oxford-street, London.

**PERFECT FITTING TROUSERS for 16s.**—The most extensive and varied stock in London, consisting of upwards of 1000 Patterns, in West of England, Scotch, Angoras, &c. and wool warranted thoroughly shrunken, are unequalled for elasticity, firmness of texture, and durability of wear, to be obtained only at F. STRAY and CO.'s Registered Trousers Makers, 39 and 40, Haymarket, corner of Piccadilly. Also, their celebrated Loose Sleeved Cape, lined throughout, at 28s., unquestionably the best fitting and most economical garment out this season. An immense stock kept on hand, or to order. The price of every article made, or to measure, marked in plain figures.

**LADIES' DRESSES.—PATTERNS** of all the NOVELTIES for the approaching Season sent postage free. Fashionable Check Dresses, 1s. 8d. to 9s. the full dress. Real French Merinos, in every color, 0 13 9 ditto. Angora (all wool) Travelling Cloaks, 0 10 6. Opera Cloaks (lined through with silk), One Guinea. All the new fabrics in Dress, Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery, &c., at equally moderate prices. WHITE and CO., 192, Regent-street.

**ESTABLISHED IN 1841.**—By Appointment. THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street. The Proprietors of this Establishment desire most respectfully to submit that, from their having been so many years engaged in the exclusive SALE of MOURNING ATTIRE, and from the immense business transacted in their warehouse, and from the numerous commands they receive to attend in various parts of the country, they are enabled to sell their goods on most advantageous terms. Messrs. JAY have ever desired it unnecessary to quote prices, from a conviction that it only tends to mislead the purchaser; but they beg to offer the strongest assurance that whatever may be purchased at their Establishment will possess the value that is paid for it; and that, in addition to their

**COURT, FAMILY, and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING,** they have every variety of quality and price, and suited to any grade or condition of the community. Widows' and Family Mourning is always kept in stock, also, Millinery, &c. The London General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

**SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Soho.** NOVELTIES in SILKS for DRESSES. Damask, More Antique, in every Colour, 2s. 6d. A beautiful Pounced Silk Robe, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. VELVETS, they say in Paris, are to be the fashion this Season for Dresses. In Black, and all Colours, from 7s. 9d. to 12s. 9d. per yard. MANTLES and CLOAKS will be worn. All the new Designs in Velvet, Cloth, and every material that is used, with the new Plain Training. A pretty Mantle at One Guinea. FRENCH MERINOS, in the new Colours, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. per yard. New Mixtures for Walking Dresses. BALL ROBES and DINNER DRESSES. Splendid RIBBONS, and every description of LACE. SEWELL and CO. will always forward Patterns to Ladies who patronise their House. 41, 43, 45, Old Compton-street; 46, 47, Fritch-street.

**KING and CO., SILK MERCHANTS, &c., 243,** Regent-street, and at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, beg to announce that their new WINTER STOCK of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, French Merinos, Velvets, and Fancy Dresses is now ready for inspection, and respectfully solicit the attention of ladies to the four following advertisements.

**PATTERNS of SILKS, &c., Post-free.**—Ladies residing in the country, or abroad, are respectfully informed that KING and CO. will forward patterns of every article connected with the General Drapery and Silk Trades, Post-free, to any part of the world.

**FRENCH SILKS, £1 5s. 6d. the full dress.** Checked and Striped Poud de Soles £1 10 0 " Brocade ditto " " " 3 2 0 " More Antique and other Styles " " 3 15 0 " Patterns Post-free. KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

**FRENCH MERINOS, 12s. 6d. the full dress.** The Finest Quality " " £0 17 6 " Printed Cashmeres " " 0 6 6 " Satin de Laines " " 0 12 6 " Irish Poplins in every clasp " " 3 2 0 " Black and Coloured Lyons Velvets " " 5 0 0 " Patterns, post free.—KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

**BLACK CLOTH MANTLES, 10s. 6d. each.** Lined with Alpaca, and trimmed with Velvet; Black Silks for Mourning, &c., from 12s. 6d. the full dress; Velvet Mantles, Shawls, Cashmere Cloaks, &c., equally cheap, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.

**BEECH and BERRALL** SILK-MERCHANTS, LINENDRAVERS, &c., &c., THE BEE-HIVE, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, are now offering for sale some very decided Bargains in New Autumn Silks, Velvets, French Merinos, &c. Wool Flannels, and other Fancy Dresses, &c. Patterns for inspection, postage free.

**FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.** In great variety, of the best manufacture, and at nearly half the prices usually charged; including Black Silks, Ducape, Cashmere, Ostrons, Gros Royal, Watford, and Broadcloth, 81 in. Moiré Antique, French Merinos, &c. Patterns for inspection, postage free. Address Messrs. BEECH and BERRALL, The Beehive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road.

**WEDDING, DINNER, and MORNING** AT SHEATH'S, 254, Regent-street. Fashionable Striped and Plain Silks, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. the dress. French and English Glacé Poud de Soles " 27s. 6d. " Rich Figures and Brocades " " 27s. 6d. " White and Coloured Moiré Antique (full length) 75s. 6d. the robe. The Newest Pounced Robes, 24s. Rich Brocades, Rayé Faconné, &c. and Gold and Silver Robes, from 24s. to 15s. 6d. each. The richest Black Lyons and Genoa Velvet Dresses, 9 Guineas. Patterns sent to any part. Address W. W. SHEATH, 254, Regent-street.

N.B. Black Glacé Robes, three Flounces, Brocade, 4½ Guineas each.

**SUNLIGHT BY NIGHT.** The brilliancy of effect produced by the newly-invented Sunlight is now seen to the greatest perfection at the

**PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,** opposite the Pantheon Bazaar. The Grand Illumination takes place every evening, at dusk. First delivery of the

**REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES, THE EUGENIE LATCHET** CHAIN ATTACHED. Price One Shilling per Pair, In the undecorated Colours for Autumn, viz.:

Garnet White Drab  
Peach Black Violet  
Napoleon Grey  
Grosseille Adelaide Brown  
France Coffee Tracard  
Choculote Rubis Maroon  
Olive Manxogram Slate

The real Alpine Kid Gloves, already so much appreciated, present a perfection of quality, cut, elasticity, and softness that no other glove can possibly compete with.

A Registered Novelty in Fastenings is now introduced, viz. the Eugenie Latchet Chain, and is still obtainable at the original price of One Shilling per pair, Latchet Chain attached. N.B. The Real Alpine Kid Gloves cannot be procured elsewhere than at the

**PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE,** Nos. 77 and 78, Oxford-street, opposite the Pantheon Bazaar.

**PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE.—FASHIONS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.** The various Agents in Paris, appointed by the Proprietors of the above Establishment, communicate every Novelty and Change of Fashion immediately upon their production by the leading Modistes of the French capital, through the medium of the Submarine Telegraph. This novel arrangement, therefore, establishes the Hall of Commerce as the Great Centre of Attraction, and the most Fashionable Rendezvous in the Metropolis.

The richest Mantle to be procured for One Guinea, and sold only at the Pantheon Hall of Commerce. Thirteen entirely New Shapes in Velvet Mantles, confined exclusively to this Establishment, are now added to the Stock of 3000 different Styles, from Two Guineas.

The Turkish Capella, of rich Genoa, Lyons, and Spitalfields Velvet, mounted with the rich Moldavian Trimming of Camel Hair and Silk; price from Two Guineas.

**THE SILK DEPARTMENT.** Several Thousand Brocade Silks (handsome patterns), both sides alike, 14 Guineas; worth 2s. Twelve Yards to the Dress. Every Shade of Colour in the richest wide French Glacé, at 10s. the Full Dress of Twelve Yards.

Rich Black Glacé, One Guinea the Full Dress of Twelve Yards. The richest Poud de Soles, £1 10s.

Rich Black Figured Gros Royal, Arabesque, and Widows' Silks, both sides alike, £1 10s. the Full Dress of Twelve Yards.

Silk Robes in every imaginable variety. Rich Glacé Skirts—Two, Three, and Five Flounces—£2 12s. 6d. Rich Coloured French Glacé Skirts. In every Shade of Colour, Trimmed with Fancy Lyons Velvet and Plush, £3 3s.

The full complement for the Bodice included in the Prices quoted. N.B.—Skirts Made to Order for Evening Parties, Weddings, &c., in Two Hours. PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE, Nos. 77 and 78 Oxford-street, Exactly opposite the Pantheon Bazaar.

**DUTY OFF TEA.**—All our Prices again REDUCED 4d. per pound.—PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, London. A general Price Current sent, post-free, on application.

**HORNIMAN and CO.'S PURE** as well as FINE TEA—Messrs. PURSELL (78 and 80, Cornhill) and Messrs. ELPHINSTONE (27 Regent-street, and 365, Oxford-street) are London Agents for Horniman and Co.'s Tea, which are found to produce a perfectly healthful and luxurious beverage at a moderate price.

**HORNIMAN and CO.'S PURE** as well as FINE TEA—Messrs. PURSELL (78 and 80, Cornhill) and Messrs. ELPHINSTONE (27 Regent-street, and 365, Oxford-street) are London Agents for Horniman and Co.'s Tea, which are found to produce a perfectly healthful and luxurious beverage at a moderate price.

**HORNIMAN and CO.'S PURE** as well as FINE TEA—Tea, when pure, is known to produce a most wholesome beverage. The impolicy of allowing it to be coloured by the Chinese is fully set forth by P. of Johnstone, Sir J. F. Davis, also in "Blackwood," the "Lancet," and the "Times" (Oct. 6th, 1852). The fact, therefore, is now known that artificial colour is used to give the Spring crop; and the autumn gathering, the more appearance. If this practice were discontinued the inferior faded leaves could not then be passed off as good, causing the flat insipid infusion to frequently the subject of complaint. Dr. Ure writes, "The Un-coloured Tea seen by me in the Docks (London), imported from China by Horniman and Co., is perfectly pure; the Green, from the absence of the usual artificial coloring, is of a natural olive hue." They are exclusively of the Spring product, from young and vigorous plants, which yield not only more strength, but the full degree of fragrance which fine Tea when purely natural alone possesses.

**HORNIMAN and CO.,** (Importers of the most approved Tea in general use, but free from all objection—London and all other ports on the coast.) Sold by Agents in all Towns, in 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. packages.

**DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—H. SPARROW** and CO. beg to announce that, in consequence of the late reduction of Duty, the present depressed state of the Tea-market they are enabled to offer

Good Breakfast Congon at 2s. 8d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 6d. per lb. Fine Souchong, 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. Young Hyson, 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. Gunpowder, 3s. 8d., 4s. 4d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. French Roasted Coffee, 1 lb., 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d.

With every other article in the Trade proportionately Cheap, and of that Sterling Quality for which they have been celebrated for the last Twenty Years; a Price-list of which may be had on application, post-free, and parcels of 22 value and upwards, rail paid, to any Station in the Kingdom.—Address, Henry Sparrow and Co., Wholesale Dealers in Tea, 372, Oxford-street, London.

**OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS** for GAs and CANDLEs.—A great variety of the newest and richest designs always on view; also, a large assortment of Glass Lustres, Decanters, Wine Glasses, Dessert Services, and every description of Table Glass, at very moderate prices. OSLER'S PATENT LASSER, the most improved and beautiful description, suitable for Fireplaces. Furnishing orders executed with dispatch.—44, Oxford-street; Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. (Established 1807.)

**CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES.**—Messrs. RYLAND and SON'S Book, Paper, and Bank Notes, preserved in one of Chubb's Safes, after fourteen hours' exposure to intense heat.

**TESTIMONIAL.** 24, High-street, Manchester, March 26th, 1854. Messrs. Chubb and Son.—Gentlemen.—We have great pleasure in communicating to you that the large Patent Fireproof Safe that we purchased from you twelve years ago, for our late offices in New High-street, has been the means of preserving our books, cash, notes, &c., enclosed therein, on the evening of the 17th of March, when our office premises were destroyed by fire. The Safe, after being subject to fourteen hours' intense heat, was unlocked on the morning of the 18th of March, the locks all answered to their respective keys, and all the damage the contents received (water excepted), was that only some of the books were slightly singed at the top.

Chubb's Locks, with all the recent improvements; Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes of all sizes; Fireproof Safes and Chests; 1 on Doors and Frames for strong rooms, all fitted with the Detector Lock. Complete Illustrated Lists, with prices and sizes, will be sent on application.

**CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-hill, Wolverhampton.**

**FOR THE WINTER MONTHS.—QUEEN'S HOTEL,** near the CRYSTAL PALACE, Upper Norwood (80 rooms).—Visitors, as boarders, in private coffee-room, for each person, per week, £1 10s.; private sitting-room, with light and fire, per week, £1 10s.; private bed-room, per week, £1 10s.; with meals, £1 10s.; bed per night, 2s. 6d.; bed per week, with use of public coffee-room, 15s.; breakfast, with meat, 2s.; dinner, fish, joints, and vegetables, 3s.; tea, 1s. 6d.; attendance for each person per week, 3s. Visitors occupying furnished apartments in the private hotels can be supplied with provisions at tradesman's prices. Sitting-room and bed-room, per week, £1 10s.; light and firing per week, in sitting-room, 10s. 6d. These magnificent series of Hotels are built on a hill of gravel, and command such varied scenes of panoramic beauty as can scarcely be matched in England. First-class stabling for 130 horses, with lock-up coach-houses.—GEO. C. COOKE.

**HALF-DOZEN HAMPERs.**—FINDLATER, MACKIE, and Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants (Agents for Gentlemen's Extra Stock), 1, Upper Westminster-church-yard, make up Half-dozen Hampers for Twenty Shillings, bottles and hamper included, containing—One bottle finest French Brandy. One " best Scotch or Irish Whisky. One " old Jamaica Rum. One " best and strongest Gin. One " finest Old Port. One " Sherry. Delivered free within five miles of their Establishment. Country orders to be accompanied by a remittance.

**ROUSSILLON, 26s. per dozen; four dozen** hampers for cash, carriage free.—FOSTER and INGLE, Mitre-croft, Milk-street, Cheshire.—Private evidence in restraining from making and selling such Hamper, and the "Wealth of Nations," &c. About this time (1857) the French and English began mutually to repress each other's industry by the like duties and prohibitions. Shortly after this date, Roussillon, and all other French wines, were virtually excluded from the British consumption, by extravagant enactments. "It was the result of a long and arduous struggle, and which was followed by establishing a differential duty of more than 100 per cent in favour of Portuguese wines. A better spirit pervaded our councils when Pitt reduced the duties on foreign wines, in 1786-7, at which period Roussillon, under another name, was introduced, and won honour and reputation. Roussillon and Co. imported it largely from 1789 to 1792, and sold it as Port; and it was esteemed one of our best red wines. The first French Revolution interrupted the commerce, and the ensuing war completely stopped it." James Busby, Esq., made an elaborate survey of the vine-growing districts of France and Spain in 1831, for the purpose of procuring cuttings of the principal vines of those countries, and in his published report that describes the character of the cuttings obtained by him from the vineyards of Roussillon, he says:—"Cailloux—Caveaux says of this grape, 'that it is rich in saccharine matter (although harsh to the taste), and very mucilaginous.' Gracache—Caveaux adds of this grape, 'that it is rich in saccharine matter, and strongly impregnated with aroma.' Mazaro—Caveaux observes, 'that this is the only vine of the province that yields annual and almost equal vintages.' Harmitage.—This variety was brought to Roussillon some years ago, by M. Durand, from the celebrated vineyards of Hermitage, on the banks of the Rhone. It yields little, but the quality of its produce is excellent. The growth of a district was always on mountainous lands, and to this day they retain their sites.—Bedding on Wines, p. 85. For improved fermentation of Red Wines, see Liebig's Letters on Chymistry, pp. 227-3. "Wine is surpassed by no product of nature or art."—Liebig's Letters on Chymistry, p. 454. Roussillon wine is a restorative, a means of relief, and the power of life are restored, giving animation and energy. Brooke's Gazetteer 1815, refers to the excellent qualities of Roussillon Wines—Arista, Eastern Pyrenees. "The ordinary growths of Burgundy, Orleans, and Bordeaux, which supply the chief consumption of Paris, owe their improvement to 'Roussillon.'—Busby, p. 118. Roussillon wine is a tonic, and its quality is such as to give it a reputation of life as a convalescent beverage, and as a digestive tonic. Topographie de tous les Vignobles connus; par A. Julien Paris, 1832, p. 263. In his 'Travels in Norway,' alludes to the Roussillon Wine imported there, and says, 'Many an epicure would have envied me the wine which I carried with me.' At public sale, 1835-6, by Samuel Port, a dealer, wine and spirit broker to the trade, Roussillon, old in bottle, was bought at 7s. 6d. per bottle, by one of the first wine merchants of the day; and the English representative of a Port wine grower, whose produce stands pre-eminent in our market; no price would induce its present possessor to part with it. In 1836, the wine committee of one year, when it had partly developed its qualities, it was declared the finest red wine in their stock; and in conformity with that opinion, and in accordance with the privileges of the members it was removed to several of their private cellars. Any gentleman would pronounce it other than excellent port.—Question No. 3758. Again—'I have vine in my own cellar which I have had about seventeen years—a better wine I never wish to drink.'—Question No. 3943.—Import Duties on Wines, 1851. G. R. Porter, Esq., late Secretary of the Board of Trade, and author of the 'Treatise on the Nations.' 'The report of the evidence above mentioned likewise contains other and valuable testimony in favour of the wine, as a reference to the book will prove. Mr. Cyrus Redding, in his excellent work on wines, says of Roussillon wine—'It is a warm-bodied wine, of a very deep colour with a fine violet tinge, a good bouquet, and rich, racy, and mellow Burgundy flavour. The growths at Calce or twelve years from the vintage are of a solidly in those temperaments that are subject to it, as readily as Port.' Mr. A. B. Reach, in his book 'Claret and Olives,' says of this wine, that 'it had the bright deep glow of Burgundy, a bouquet unlike Claret, and tasted like the lightest and purest Port, glorified and etherealized in—In fact, it was a rare good wine.'

**FUTVOYE'S GOLD and SILVER** WATCHES, of English and Foreign Manufacture.—The long-extended quality of these articles, and of the thoroughness of the construction, the approbation of a discerning public.—Retail, 154, Regent-street, Corner of Beak-street.

**FUTVOYE'S DRESSING-CASES FOR** LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in Leather, Wax, and other choice woods, from One to a Hundred Guinea; also, their GOVERNMENT DESPATCH BOXES are too well known to require comment.—Retail, 154, Regent-street, Corner of Beak-street.

**FUTVOYE'S PAPIER MACHE.—The** superior qualities of these articles need only to be seen to be fully appreciated, arising from the well-known fact, that among the Artisanocracy and Nobility, that Mr. Futvoye is the son of the original inventor of this beautiful work, whose choicest specimens are in possession of her Most Gracious Majesty.—Retail, 154, Regent-street, Corner of Beak-street.

**FUTVOYE'S FRENCH TIMEPIECES.**—The statistical account presented by the Customs to the House of Commons, proves that Messrs. Futvoye are by far the largest importers. 500 of the most elegant and classical designs, in Ornamental with Glass Shade and Stand complete, from Two to One Hundred Guinea, may be inspected at 154, Regent-street, Corner of Beak-street.

**FUTVOYE'S PARISIAN NOVELTIES.**—Toujours Nouveaux, from 1s. to 100 Guineas, may be more easily inspected than described.—Retail, 154, Regent-street, Corner of Beak-street. Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 28 and 29, Silver-street, Golden-square; City, 32, Great Winchester-street. Paris, 34, Rue de Rivoli.

**FUTVOYE'S WEDDING and BIRTHDAY** PRESENTS.—It would be impossible to enumerate the enormous variety of articles, both valuable and inexpensive, which may be procured at this establishment, and which are made in solid silver figures, and in the most elegant and classical designs. It may be well to state that all visitors to this magnificent establishment will be met with a polite reception. Whether purchasers or otherwise.—Retail, 154, Regent-street, Corner of Beak-street.

**TESTIMONIALS by PRESENTATION** having become so much the custom, and in consequence of Messrs. FUTVOYE having been frequently applied to for suitable articles, they would like to state to all those who would pay such grateful tributes to public merit or private worth, that in all cases when it is clearly shown goods are required for such a purpose, and the amount exceeds £10, they shall allow 10 per cent from their regular marked prices.—Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application. 154, Regent-street.

**JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER** WATCHES, and 210 10s. GOLD LEVERS, at the Manufactory, 33, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted to give more than half a minute per week. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free, for 2d.

**BANK NOTES.**—The full value given in cash for DIAMONDS, PEARLS, OLD GOLD and SILVER, GOLD and SILVER LACE, and ENGLISH and FOREIGN COINS, at SELIM DEAN, and CO., 9, Coventry-street, Leicester-square. In Scotch, and in the Bank of England, N.B. A large assortment of Jewellery, Plate, and Glass Goods to be sold at very reduced prices. Gold Watches, £4 15s.; Silver Ditto, £2 15s.; warranted.

**HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.**—DEWDNEY begs to inform ladies or gentlemen resident in town, or any part of the Kingdom, that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts in gold, Hair BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Buds, &c., and forwards the same, carefully packed in boxes, at such prices as will be found to be a great saving on other specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent free on receipt of two postage stamps.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

**SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.**—17 and 18, Cornhill.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled among all the substitutes for Silver, and its excellence, combined with its brilliant appearance, defies all competition. It is upwards of thirteen years since this manufacture was introduced by SARL and SONS to the public; and, notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents; thus giving a convincing proof of its having answered the end and purpose, which was to produce an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver at one-sixth its cost. The magnificent stock has recently been enriched with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast service, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The Spoon and Fork department includes all the various patterns that are made in solid silver. A new and enlarged Pamphlet of Sketches and prices is just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratis by applying at the manufactory—Sarl and Sons, 17 and 18, Cornhill. Caution.—The public are hereby cautioned that no article is genuine, except purchased at Sarl and Sons'. No other parties are authorised to sell it.



## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

**NIGHT AND THE SOUL.**  
A Dramatic Poem. By STANTAN BIGG.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE WORKS OF THOMAS DE QUINCEY.**  
Vol. IV. being Miscellaneous. Vol. II.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**LEAVES from a FAMILY JOURNAL.**  
From the French of EMILE SOUVETRE.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**HOME INFLUENCE.**  
A Tale for Mothers and Daughters. By GRACE AGUILAR.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE MOTHER'S RECOMPENSE.**  
A Sequel to "Home Influence." By GRACE AGUILAR.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP.**  
A Story of Domestic Life. By GRACE AGUILAR.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE VALE OF CEDARS: a story of Spain**  
in the Fifteenth Century. By GRACE AGUILAR.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE DAYS OF BRUCE.**  
A Story from Scottish History. By GRACE AGUILAR.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**HOME SCENES and HEART STUDIES.**  
Tales. By GRACE AGUILAR.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE WOMEN OF ISRAEL.**  
By GRACE AGUILAR.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**LYDIA.** By Mrs. NEWTON CROSLAND  
(Late Camilla Toulmin).  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**ETHEL; or, the DOUBLE ERROR.**  
By MARIAN JAMES.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**HOW TO EMIGRATE;**  
or, THE BRITISH COLONISTS. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Esq.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**PRAYERS for the USE of EMIGRANTS**  
at SEA.  
Prepared at the request of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**LESSONS on the PHENOMENA of INDUSTRIAL LIFE;**  
and the Conditions of Industrial Success.  
Edited by the Rev. R. DAWES, Dean of Hereford.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**A CYCLOPEDIA of POETICAL QUOTATIONS.**  
Classified under distinct Heads and Alphabetically arranged for reference. By H. G. ADAMS.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE TREATMENT and CURE of DISEASES INCIDENTAL to SEDENTARY LIFE.**  
By WILLIAM PEARCE, M.D., F.R.S.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE FARM and GARDEN ESSAYS.**  
Containing: Arable Land—Poultry—Annuals—Horse—Fruit-trees—Cattle—Garden—Fence and Greenhouse.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE LAW of BILLS of EXCHANGE and PROMISSORY NOTES.**  
A Practical Guide for the Use of Bankers, Merchants, Traders, and Others.  
By STEWART TURNAY, Solicitor.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE STEAM-ENGINE.**  
A Popular Account of its Construction, Action, and History.  
By HUGO REIB.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE STORY GARDEN.**  
Contents: The Valley Home—The Smoke and the Kite—The King's Rosebud and the Deceitful Worm—The House Wall, or How to Build.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**DRAWING from OBJECTS.**  
By HANNAH BOLTON.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**HANNAH BOLTON'S FIRST DRAWING-BOOK.**  
A Walk through a House, shown by Scenes in the Journey.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL LATIN GRAMMAR.**  
An Easy Introduction into Medical Latin, the London Pharmacopoeia, and the Personal of Physicians' Prescriptions.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**WHITTINGS from THE WEST.**  
With Some Account of Buttermilk Castle. By ABEL LOG.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE BROKEN SWORD.**  
Or, A Soldier's Honour. A Tale of the Allied Armies of 1797.  
By ADELAIDE O'KEEFE, Author of "Fairchild's Times," &c.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE CANARY.**  
This original, practical, familiar, and very complete Treatise on the Canary is now ready. By WILLIAM KIDD, of Hammermith.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**WANDERINGS among the WILD FLOWERS.**  
How to See and how to Gather them. With Chapters on the Medicinal uses of our Native Plants.  
By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D., Author of "A Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery," &c.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE AMYOT'S HOME: a Domestic Story.**  
By the Author of "Tales that Might be True," &c.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**OLDER and WISER; or, Steps into Life.**  
A Sequel to "The Amyot's Home."  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**PRACTICAL GEOMETRY for SCHOOLS**  
and WORKMEN. By HORACE GRANT, Author of "Arithmetic for Young Children," &c.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

**A THIRD GALLERY of PORTRAITS.**  
By GEORGE GILLMAN, Author of "The Birds of the Bible," &c.  
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

**THE BEST CHEAP POPULAR WORKS**  
of the DAY. 1s. 6d. EACH.

**THE MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE;** or, Sir EDWARD GRAHAM B. O'CHARINE SINCLAIR. 1s. 6d.  
"A delightful American story."—*Illustrated London Magazine*.  
"Lively and animated."—*Press*.  
"Pleasing sketch of home duty."—*Youth's Magazine*.  
"Unfolding interest."—*Weekly Banner*.  
"Very successful."—*Weekly Dispatch*.  
"Pure in spirit, abounding in variety, both as may read with profit."—*Christian Witness*.  
"Brilliant in dialogue, sparkling with genius."—*Illustrated London Magazine*.

**MODERN FLIRTINGS; or, A MONTH at HARROWGATE.** By CATHARINE SINCLAIR. 1s. 6d.  
"Natural and sprightly, extremely agreeable reading."—*Tait*.  
"Very clever book for ladies."—*Christian Witness*.

**I'VE BEEN THINKING; or, THE SECRET of SUCCESS.** By A. S. ROE. Edited by the Rev. C. B. TAYLER. 1s. 6d.  
"A delightful American story."—*Illustrated London Magazine*.  
"Weekly Dispatch." "Interesting and instructive."—*Mother's Friend*.  
"Prime book for boys."—*National Chronicle*.  
"Good and healthy spirit."—*Literary Gazette*.  
"A romance of practical business life."—*Daily News*.  
"More agreeable, we need to it a higher mood of approbation than the 'Wide World' or 'Grace Howard'."—*Church of England Quarterly*.

**THE 45-NOTE. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.** By Mrs. WEBB, Author of "Naomi." 1s. 6d.  
"Well deserving of praise."—*Morning Herald*.  
"Endowed with much wisdom, feeling, and discretion."—*Athenaeum*.  
"Interesting and exciting character."—*Union Magazine*.  
"Interesting book for our sons from home."—*Mother's Friend*.

**THE CONFESSOR. A Jesuit Tale of the Times.** By an Irish Lady. Edited by the Rev. C. B. TAYLER. 1s. 6d.  
"Very popular work; pathos and romance—very graceful."—*Weekly Times*.  
"Full of interest."—*Tait*.  
"The best of the works of the class."—*Weekly Dispatch*.  
"Ought to be read by every Protestant."—*Orange Banner*.  
"Knows well the doings of Jesuits in families."—*Clerical Journal*.  
"Well-informed, ably-executed."—*Christian Witness*.

**JANE RUTHERFORD: A Tale of Strikes and Miners' Life.** Illustrated with Fourteen beautiful Engravings. 1s. 6d.  
"Animated; the romance natural and telling."—*News of the World*.  
"We like it much."—*Youth's Magazine*.  
"True in every respect."—*Weekly Times*.  
"Provision should be made for its sale through the whole of the mining and manufacturing districts."—*Christian Witness*.  
"No former publication has approached this for fulness and variety."—*British Banner*.  
"Knows well what undertakes to describe."—*Tait*.

**MARY ANNE WELLINGTON, the Soldier's Daughter, Wife, and Widow.** By Author of "Margaret Catchpole." 1s. 6d.  
"A true, deeply interesting, soldier's wife's narrative of her personal adventures in the Duke of Wellington's Peninsular campaigns."—*Far superior to "Margaret Catchpole," commencing amidst the thunder of the guns of Gibraltar, follows from camp to battle field, paints with faithful colours the stirring events of war—has won a place among the illustrious women, and shares the laurels won by heroes.*—*Illustrated London Magazine*.  
"London: CLARK and BENTON, Ipswich: J. M. Burton and Co.; and may be had at all Booksellers and Railway Stations."

**THE BRITISH PARNASSUS; or, the Five**  
Muses of English Literature. By AUGUSTUS WARD CLEMENT. 1s. 6d.  
"Written in a spirit and style equally racy and suggestive—reminding us forcibly of the best parts of Thomas Carlyle's writings."—*English Churchman*.  
"London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 215, Regent-street."

**ANCIENT and MODERN FISH TATTLE.**  
By the Rev. C. DAVID RADHAM, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Curator of East Bergholt, Author of "The Recreant Fungus of England," &c. Reprinted, with Additions, from "Fraser's Magazine." 1s. 6d.  
"London: J. W. PARKER and SON, West Strand."

**THE SHELTERING VINE.** Selections by the Countess of NORTHESK. With an Introduction by the Rev. R. C. TRENCH, M.A. Third Thousand. 3 vols., small 8vo, cloth. 1s. 6d.  
"The object of this work is to afford consolation under the various trials of mind and body to which all are exposed, by a Selection of Texts and Passages from Holy Scripture, and Extracts from Old and Modern Authors in Prose and Poetry, with a Selection of Prayers adapted to the same."—*Illustrated London Magazine*.  
"There is no published selection that we can call to mind which can for an instant bear comparison with this so efficiently made up by Lady Northesk. In all respects, we have never seen a work so completely calculated to command success."—*Church and State Gazette*.  
"London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly."

**FOREIGN BOOKS at FOREIGN PRICES.**  
**WILLIAMS and NORRIS, 14, Henrietta-**  
street, Covent-garden, supply to Purchasers directly from their Home. GERMAN BOOKS at Three Shillings per Prussian Thaler; FRENCH BOOKS at Tenpence per Franc; and other Foreign Books at the lowest importation prices. Catalogues gratis.

1. THEOLOGICAL CATALOGUE.—Theology, Metaphysics, &c. Two Stamps.  
2. FRENCH CATALOGUE. Two Stamps.  
3. CLASSICAL CATALOGUE.—Greek and Latin Classics, Mythology, Archaeology, &c. Two Stamps.  
4. GERMAN CATALOGUE.—General Literature, History, &c. Two Stamps.  
5. MAPS and ATLASES. One Stamp.  
6. FOREIGN BOOK CIRCULAR.—New Books and Recent Purchases. Nos. 39 and 40, each One Stamp.  
7. SCIENTIFIC BOOK CIRCULAR.—Books on Natural and Physical Sciences, Mathematics. Stamped post free.  
WILLIAMS and NORRIS, Importers of Foreign Books, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

**NEW WORKS, NOW READY,**  
**HOME LIFE in RUSSIA. By a RUSSIAN**  
NOBLE. Revised by the Editor of "Revelations of Siberia." 2 vols., 21s.  
"This work gives a very interesting and graphic account of the manners and customs of the Russian people."—*Observer*.  
"The Journal of Sir JAMES PORTER, Fifteen Years Ambassador at Constantinople; continued to the present time, by Sir GEORGE LARSEN, Bart." 2 vols., 8vo. With Illustrations. 30s.  
**PAINTING and CELEBRATED PAINTERS.**  
Ancient and Modern; including Historical and Critical Notices of the Schools of Italy, Spain, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. Edited by Lady JERVIS. 2 vols., 21s.  
**THE ROMANCE of the FORUM; or, Narratives,**  
Scenes, and Anecdotes, from Courts of Justice. Second Series. By PETER BURKE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols., 21s.  
**HERBERT LAKE. A New Novel.** By the Author of "Aurea Dyar." 3 vols.  
"This story is interesting and vigorously narrated. It will be read by Tractarians and Romanists to deery it, and by Orthodox or Low-church Protestants to praise it to the skies."—*Observer*.  
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to H. Colburn.

**PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.**  
In Six Parts, royal 16, price Half-a-Crown, each containing Four Plates.  
**WATER COLOUR WITHOUT A**  
MASTER: Upwards of Two Hundred Examples of Separate Objects in Landscape shown under various Tints, and afterwards composed into Pictures; comprising Buildings, Trees, Cattle, Figures, Foregrounds, Distance, Skies, and Clouds. With an INDEX of TINTS, showing the separate uses of the various Colours and their several combinations. Intended for the use of those who have not the advantage of oral instruction. By THOMAS HATTON, Author of "Hints for Sketching from Nature in Water Colour." 1s. 6d.  
"London: KEES and SONS, 113, Chesham-street."

**GOUGH'S (J. B.) ORATIONS.** In Six Parts.  
Cover, 1s. 6d.; Cloth, 2s.; Gilt Edges, 2s. 6d.  
Or singly, in an assorted packet.  
"London: W. TWEED, 337, Strand."

**DOLBY'S OVERLAND NOTE-PAPER**  
and ENVELOPES for the East of War and India, Stamped with any Crest without charge for the Plate. 10,000 Crest Dies kept ready in Stock.—5s. Regent-street, Quadrant.

**DOLBY WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES.** at 5s. Regent-street, Quadrant. Splendid Patterns in Silver to select from, comprising the Cards and Crests of 10,000 Families of Fashion. Prices strictly moderate.

**SCHOOL PRIZES.**—Proprietors of Schools, Governors, &c., are respectfully invited to inspect a large and choice selection of BOOKS suitable for PRIZES, at the old established Juvenile and School Book Depot of C. and T. HATCHARD PALMER (late Harvey and Dutton), 55, Gracechurch-street, City. A most liberal discount allowed, and a catalogue sent on application.

**BOOKS for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**  
A very beautiful selection of ILLUSTRATED WORKS, ANNUALS, &c., may be inspected at G. and T. HATCHARD PALMER'S (late Harvey and Dutton), 55, Gracechurch-street, City. Also a very large stock of handsomely-bound Bibles, Prayers, and Church Services.

**ACCOUNT BOOKS for 1855.**—An extensive and well-seasoned stock, prepared for the coming year, of every description of ruling and binding, now ready for selection. Orders for new books should be given early. Estimates and patterns submitted for inspection in town or country.—WATERLOO and SONS, Manufacturing and Export Stationers (no proprietors of the new patent hinge binding), 65 to 68, London-wall, and 49, Pall-mall-street, London. Account books and paper shipped free of duty.

## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

**PEACE or WAR. A Letter to the Right**  
Honourable the Earl of ABERDEEN, K.T., on the Prospects of Europe.  
London: E. MARLBOROUGH, 4, Ave Maria-lane; and sold by all Booksellers.

**POLITICAL SKETCHES: Twelve Chapters**  
on the Struggles of the Age. By Dr. CARL RETZLACH.  
London: ROBERT THOROLD, 26, Paternoster-row.

**THE WAR ALMANACK for 1855.** and  
NAVAL and MILITARY YEAR-BOOK, contains a complete Chronology of the War with notes of all the Leading Men engaged therein; and an Obituary. With 14 engravings.  
London: H. G. CLARKE and Co., 252, Strand.

**ZADKIEL REVEALS the FUTURE to**  
NICHOLAS. See BLACKWOOD'S COMIC ZADKIEL, or Prophetic Almanack for 1855, profusely illustrated, 6s. 6d. printed in three colours. Price 1s. in cloth, 1s. 6d.  
"London: JAMES BLACKWOOD, Paternoster-row, and sold everywhere."

**THE CAVALRY ACTION at BALA-**  
CLAVA, October 25, 1854. PAUL and DOMINIC COLNAGHI and Co., 13 and 14, Pall-mall East, beg to announce a very admirable Sketch by E. MOHIN, illustrating all the features of the attack described in the "Times" of the 14th instant. Size, 20 in. by 13 in. Price 2s.; or, Coloured, 6s. Dealers supplied.

**THE SIEGE of SEVASTOPOL.** By Captain  
BIDULPH, R.A., sketched from the new 32 pounder Battery, October 22, 1854.—PAUL and DOMINIC COLNAGHI and Co., 13 and 14, Pall-mall East. Publishers to her Majesty; and E. Stanford, 6, Charing-cross. Lithographed in two parts by D. and S. Sons. Size, 20 in. by 14 in. Price 3s.; Coloured, 6s. Dealers supplied.

**MISS NIGHTINGALE.—PAUL and DO-**  
MINIC COLNAGHI and Co., 13 and 14, Pall-mall East, beg to announce a PORTRAIT of Miss Nightingale, lithographed by R. J. LANE, Esq., A.R.A., from an original sketch, the property of her family. Price 2s. 6d.; Proofs, 5s. Dealers supplied.

**THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT PAL-**  
MERSTON, M.P. G.C.B.—PAUL and DOMINIC COLNAGHI and Co., 13 and 14, Pall-mall East, beg to announce a PORTRAIT of the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, engraved by HOLL, after the drawing by GEORGE RICHMOND, Esq. Prints, 1s. 1s.; Proofs, 2s. 2s.; Artist's Proofs, 4s. 4s. The trade supplied.

**REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS,**  
G.C.B., &c., &c.—PAUL and DOMINIC COLNAGHI and Co., 13 and 14, Pall-mall East, beg to announce a PORTRAIT of Admiral Lyons, lithographed by E. G. LYNCH, from an original drawing, the property of Miss Lyons. Size, 12 inches by 9 inches. Price—Prints, 3s. 6d.; Proofs, 6s.; Coloured, 6s.

**DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.—The ENGRAV-**  
ING from the picture by Mr. CROWLEY R.H.A., is now ready, forming a companion plate to Lord Raglan. Prints, 1s. 1s. 6d.; Artist's proofs, 4s. 4s.  
"London: HENRY GRAVES and Co., 6, Pall-mall."

**LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P.—The EN-**  
GRAVING, by Mr. FAED, from Mr. GRANT's celebrated picture is now ready. Prints, 1s. 1s. 6d.; Proofs, 4s. 4s.; Artist's Proofs, 5s. 5s. London: HENRY GRAVES and Co.

**LORD RAGLAN.—The ENGRAVING**  
by Mr. COUSINS, from the picture painted by F. GRANT, Esq., R.A., presented to the United Service Club in One Lesson, and the necessary Apparatus purchased for 4s. No charge is made for the instruction.

**THE FRENCH and ENGLISH FLEETS in**  
the BALTIC.—The Sketches by O. W. BRIERLEY, Esq., made by him during the year on board her Majesty's ship "Janet d'Acre," in the Baltic, are placed in the hands of Messrs DAVY and SON, 13thogen in the Queen, to prepare for immediate publication in the highest style of double tinted lithography. The size of the prints will be 22 inches by 14 inches, and printed on paper 22 inches by 30 inches. Prospectuses, with a list of subscribers, containing nearly the whole of the officers of the Baltic Fleet, may be had on application to Day of the officers of the Baltic Fleet, 17, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

**THE LONDON SCHOOL of PHO-**  
TOGRAPHY, 78, Newgate-street.—At this Establishment the Art of taking Portraits may be learned in One Lesson, and the necessary Apparatus purchased for 4s. No charge is made for the instruction.

**POTICHO MANIE.**—Every description of  
PHOTOGRAPHIC and DAGUERRETYPE APPARATUS and MATERIALS may be had at MCMILLAN'S Wholesale Photographic Depot, 132 Fleet-street. Price lists free on application.

**POTICHO MANIE.**—Messrs. A. MARION  
and CO. have just received from Paris a beautiful collection of POTICHE and VASES, decorated by POTICHO MANIE, which it would be difficult to distinguish from real Chinese and severe Porcelain; and also a complete assortment of Potiches, Vases, and other articles in the latest style of the best quality (which is most important). Variable papers of his newest patterns and other materials. Wood Boxes, with materials from 1s. and upwards. An instruction-book, 6d. postage free.—PAPETERIE MARION, 123, Regent-street. Wholesale and retail.

**POTICHO MANIE.—A PARISIAN LADY**  
who has been engaged in Paris by Messrs. A. MARION and CO., for giving lessons in Potichomanie has just arrived. Having acquired entire proficiency in this fashionable art, she will be able in three lessons to perfect the ladies in this interesting work.—PAPETERIE MARION, 123, Regent-street, where all articles for Potichomanie may be obtained.

**PRENOLGICAL EXAMINATIONS and**  
DELINATIONS of the POWERS of the MIND. By C. MACKENZIE-DICK (Author of "The Mystery of Seven Heads"), 66, Margaret-street, Regent-street. Chart by post, 1s. French, German, or Spanish spoken.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION, 168,**  
New Bond-street. A Portrait by Mr. Talbot's Patent Process. One Guinea. Additional Copies, each Five Shillings; a Coloured Portrait, highly finished, Five Guineas. Miniature, Oil Paintings, Water Colour and Chalk Drawings, in imitation of the Originals. Views of Country Mansions, Churches, &c., taken at a short notice. Camera, Lenses, and all necessary Photographic Apparatus, supplied, cleaned, and repaired. Graciously instruction given to Purchasers of Sets of Apparatus.

**ITALY and the SOUTH of EUROPE.**  
A PHYSICIAN beg to offer his services to an invalid or family about to travel. The highest testimonials. Address to M.D., care of M. Thierry, No. 70, Regent-street, Quadrant.

**TO BE SOLD for £17 17s., cost £36, a**  
Gentleman's GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETER, by Bostley and Beck, with enamel dial, and highly finished movement—warranted perfect. May be seen at WALES and McCulloch's, Watch-makers, 32, Ludgate-street, London.

**TO OFFICERS.—MILITARY FIELD**  
GLASSES and Reconnoitring Telescopes, of the first quality, with all the recent improvements. A large assortment now ready, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 45, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

**GYMNASTICS and FENCING.**—Captain  
CHIOSO (Professor at University College) and SON have the honour to announce that their new and spacious rooms, the most complete in London, are now open daily, for the above healthful and fashionable accomplishments, at No. 113, Oxford-street, near Regent-circus. Captain Chiosso and Son's Rooms, at 21, New-road, are open as usual. Private establishment, 39, Baker-street.

**THE CORK RESPIRATOR** is the lightest,  
cheapest, and most efficacious ever produced; allows free respiration; and from being easily applied and removed, is especially adapted for the use of Invalids; or Ladies attending evening meetings or places of amusement. Price 3s., free by post. Wholesale and retail only of WILLIAM T. COOPER, 26, Oxford-street, London.

**THE RESPIRATOR for IRRITABLE AIR-**  
PASSAGES.—No persons, acting under proper advice, will be led to employ any of the defective and injurious articles assuming the name of Respirator, which has acquired its celebrity through the perfection in principle, construction, and action of the instruments for which Mr. JEFFREYS introduced the name. The leading Chemists and Surgical Instrument Makers in London, and throughout the Kingdom, are Agents for the sale of Mr. JEFFREYS'S Respirators. Wholesale and retail, 20, Bucklersbury, City; West-end Depot, 25, Holles-street, Oxford-street.

**LOOK to YOUR LEGS.**—If they swell, or  
the veins are enlarged, get one of BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS or KNEE-CAPS, to draw on without lacing. The prices commence at 7s. 6d.—W. H. Bailey, 415, Oxford-street, London.

## NEW MUSIC, &amp;c.

**POPULAR MUSIC.**  
NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

**THE PLANTING of the ACORNs:** the Favourite  
Song. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D. Music by STEPHEN  
GLOVER. 2s. "This song will be identified with the nation—and  
sung as long as 'British Ours' floats on the ocean."

**TO BAND-MASTERS.**—Just issued by ROBERT  
COCKS and Co., Publishers to the Queen. NIEMITZ'S METHOD  
for MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS used in a MILITARY BAND, with  
complete Solos. Translated from the German by A. MEBLICK, Esq.  
Price 21s.

**The RHINE MAIDENS.** Vocal Duet. Written  
by J. B. CARPENTIER. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. 1s. 6d.  
"With an exception—viz., 'What are the Wild Waves saying?' this  
is the most charming Duet we have heard from Mr. Glover's pen."—*Weekly Times*.

**The RETREAT from ST. JEAN D'ACRE.** Des-  
criptive March. (Dedicated to Sir C. Napier and his brave com-  
panions in arms). By STEPHEN GLOVER. 1s. 6d. "A most spirited  
and one of the most popular marches of the day—equally brilliant and  
faint."

**ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S STANDARD**  
and MODERN OCTAVO EDITION of the ORATORIAL, handsomely  
bound in cloth. Edited by JOHN HISHO, Esq., of Cottenham. Folio  
editions, by the same, 12s. 12s. 6d.; the Creation 4s. 6d.;  
Samson (Dr. Clarke's arrangement), 6s.; Judas Macabreus,  
Israel in Egypt, each 4s. 6d.; Alexander's Feast, &c. Such  
has been the rapid and extraordinary success of these  
editions, that the issue of these beautiful editions, that competition  
may be said to be at an end, the price of all competing editions being  
reduced to their value. Order of any bookseller or music dealer.

**MISS LINDSAY'S EXCELSIOR.** Words by  
LONGFELLOW. Finely illustrated. 2s. 6d.  
"It translates the sentiment of the words, and makes the heart  
echo the cry of 'Excelsior.'—The Editor's note. 'An exquisite lyric.'"  
—*Eliza Cook*. "This famous poem has been set to music scores of  
times, but never more successfully than in the present instance."—*Weekly Times*.

**DR. MARK'S UNIVERSAL SCHOOL of MUSIC.**  
Imp. 8vo, 367 pages, cloth, gilt, 15s. The Fifth and only perfected  
edition is published exclusively by Robert Cocks and Co. May be had  
on order (specifying the Fifth Edition) of any music dealer or book-  
seller. A Prospectus, with full tables of contents, &c., forwarded  
gratis and postage free.

**OPERA QUADRILLES.** By STEPHEN  
GLOVER.—The Quadrilles, Rigodon, Soufflons, Don Pasquale,  
each set—Solo, 3s. 6d.; Duet, 4s. Also by Stephen Glover, the Eugene  
Quadrilles and the Parrot Quadrilles (Le Perroquet); each set—  
Solo, 3s.; Duet, 4s.

**MUSIC.—Gratis and Postage Free, i.e., Sixteen**  
SPECIMEN PAGES of ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S superior and  
elegant editions of Messiah, 1s. 6d.; The Creation, 4s. 6d.; Samson,  
6s.; Chorister's Handbook (34 short Anthems), 8s.; Warren's Psalm-  
book, 31s. Psalm and Hymn Tunes, four vols., 2s. 6d. or the four in  
one volume, bound, 4s.; War's Chant's Hand Guide 37s. 6d.;  
Judas Macabreus 4s. 6d.; and Robert Cocks and Co.'s Hand-book of  
Glee, Madrigals, &c., edited by Joseph Warren, two vols. each, 8s.

**TO ORGANISTS, MECHANICIANS, and**  
AMATEURS.—The SUBSCRIPTION LIST is still OPEN: OF HOPE-  
KINS and RIMBOLD'S elaborate WORKS on the Organ, its His-  
tory and Construction, &c.—N.B. This work has been ten years in pre-  
paration, is profusely illustrated with diagrams, and will, when  
completed, be found to be the most efficient and comprehensive work  
that ever appeared on a similar subject.  
"London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, Pub-  
lishers to the Queen; and of all Music Dealers."

**MISS DOLBY'S NEW SONGS.**—"Oh, Let  
Me Sing to Thee;" and "I do not Ask a Brighter Lot."  
Composed by HENRY LESLIE, and sung with the greatest success  
by Miss Dolby. Price 2s. each, postage free.  
"London: JULIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street."

**SONGS of the SEASONS.—NEW MUSIC**  
for ADVENT, CHRISTMAS, EPIPHANY, &c. By JOSIAH  
FITTMAN, Organist to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's-inn.  
"London: G. Schumann, Universal Circulating Musical Library  
6, Newgate-street."

**FOR CHRISTMAS and the NEW YEAR.**  
**THE FIRESIDE of OUR HOME.** A  
"rythmic merrill" Duet; and "I Wish you a Happy New  
Year." New Songs, by W. W. BRAINE.  
CRAMER, BEALE and Co., 201, Regent-street.

**A GRAVE at ALMA. THEY'RE OFF**  
TO THE WAR. New Songs, 2s. each. ADIEU, SWEET  
PLACE. New Price Glee, 3s.